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IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Gen. Burnside Advancing Against Norfolk.

A Heavy Force of Rebels Concentrating at Suffolk to Oppose Him.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NORFOLK

More Arrests of Unionists in Richmond.

The German Turners for the Union.

THE REBEL STEAMER MERRIMAC.

OUR DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 7, } *Via* BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 8. }

A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down the commandant of the French steamer. He represents that there is great excitement at Norfolk. The hotels are swarming with officers from the Gulf States. The Virginia troops have all been sent away. The people dread the destruction of the city in case of an attack.

A strong force is concentrating at Suffolk to check Gen. BURNSIDE, who was reported to have occupied Winton in force, and as moving on to Suffolk.

The Richmond papers of Friday contain no military news, except the arrest of a number of Union men, principally Germans. A detective officer broke into the room of the German Turners, and found two American flags, with a painting on the wall of the Goddess of Liberty holding the Union colors and a shield, and with the words underneath, "Hats off." The painting and flags were seized and confiscated.

CHARLES PALMER, arrested for disloyalty a few days since at Richmond, has been discharged.

The House of Representatives have passed a resolution, by a vote of 71 to 11, recommending and directing military commanders to destroy all cotton and tobacco that is any danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.

A resolution was also adopted, asking the President to inform the House what foreign vessels of war are doing in Hampton Roads.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that a vessel drawing sixteen feet of water recently passed out of Charleston harbor.

Specie is quoted at Richmond at 40 to 50 per cent. premium.

The steamer *Merrimac* was lying near the Navy-yard yesterday morning, with her flags flying and a crew on board. She draws twenty-three feet of water, and was described to me as looking like the roof of a sunken house, with a smoke-stack protruding from the water.

The reason given by the rebels for not returning Col. COCHRAN is, that maps and drawings have been found concealed upon his person.

No further communication has been received as to the release of the National prisoners at Richmond.

Rev. DAVID WILMOT, late of Philadelphia, was consecrated, on Thursday, at Richmond, as Bishop of Alabama.

Bishop ANDREWS has postponed indefinitely the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which was to meet at New-Orleans on the 1st of April.

The steam-tugs *Atlantic* and *Pendulum*, from Philadelphia, came into the Roads this morning.

The *Pendulum* sunk whilst passing the light-ship. All hands were saved.

The *Suwanee*, which sailed for Hatteras with stores on Thursday, returned on account of bad weather. She was to sail again on Friday night.

The wind is changing to the northwest.

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. WOOL'S QUARTERS—EXPERIENCES UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE—CRANEY ISLAND AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS—CAPT. CHUBB.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 6, 1862.

Passing through the grounds of Fortress Monroe this morning, I directed my footsteps toward a substantial-looking mansion, in front of which a Zouave was pacing to and fro on guard, his uniform and equipments giving evidence of discipline and cleanliness. We inquired in what direction could be found the quarters of the General. He informed me the building in front of which he was marching was occupied by Gen. WOOL. Though piles of ammunition and black cannon were scattered in profusion over the grounds, yet within the small inclosure surrounding the respectable and aristocratic quarters of the Commanding General, the emblems were those of peace, for thus early in March, the rose-trees were in full foliage and just bursting with blossom, and the crocus, the hyacinth and the tulip glistened in various colors in the numerous parterres, while the live oak, ever green and beautiful, spread its broad shade over us. Passing the Orderly and giving my name to one of the aids, I was courteously requested to enter an adjoining room, where was the General, surrounded with maps, papers, reports and piles of newspapers. I stated my business, and requested that, if compatible with his wishes, I should like to accompany the flag of truce which was about to ascend the James River. The request was at once granted, and orders given to Capt. MILLWARD accordingly.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

We were soon on board the smart little steamboat *Express*, which has done so much labor the past nine months. We here found Assistant Adjutant-Gen. STEVENS, with two or three other officers, Capt. MILLWARD, who had command of the flag of truce; three representatives of the Press, and last, but not least, several ladies, the wives and daughters of officers. A long, ominous, shrill whistle and we soon took our gang-plank in, put our hawsers aboard, and steamed out very rapidly through the numerous craft that lay in the harbor. The long lines of tents of our soldiers decorated the shore upon the right, while on the left we first passed the Rip Raps, which is now in command of Col. HALLIDAY. By the aid of a powerful glass, we could plainly distinguish the battery at Sewall's Point where the rebel flag was flying, while officers could be seen riding to and fro on the shore. At Sewall's Point there are probably about fourteen guns. Several are rifled 32-pounders, while two at least are of heavier metal. The earthworks are thrown up on a bluff, and are but partially concealed by trees. Craney Island is admirably fortified. Forty guns have been counted on one side alone, and from the opinions of escaped Unionists, contrabands and others, it is safe to conclude there must be at least eighty guns in position.

The battery at Pig Point mounts only a few guns, but they are of immense calibre and range. One of them carries at least a 125 pound shell. At Sewall's Point there is a large camp, containing probably four thousand men. At Craney Point there are a thousand men. Near Pig's Point, judging by the tents and wooden sheds, there are two thousand more. Passing Newport's News, we observed the enemy's camps lining the shore in every direction, while we counted batteries every mile or two. These batteries mounted from one to ten guns; one battery or fort was of admirable construction. The guns were all casemated, and evidently capable of withstanding a pretty sharp bombardment. One octagonal earthwork which had been erected, we noticed was not mounted with guns. It would not be surprising if the enemy has thrown up intrenchments and earthworks all along the James River as far as Richmond their purpose, of course, being to retreat from one point of attack to another, mounting their guns on these earthworks as they retired. All along the shore and over the various camps the rebel standard floated. The soldiers eyed our white flag suspiciously, while the sentinels halted on their round, gazed at us a minute, and then steadily paced their accustomed track. Our eyes were turned up the river, watching for the expected boat, which Gen. HUGER said was to bring COCHRAN and his companions. Soon we espied two vessels in the distance—one a side steamer, with masts, stopped her engines, while the other held on her course toward us. We soon perceived, by the aid of our glasses, that she bore a flag of truce. As she approached us we perceived she was the *Jamestown*—one of the Confederate crack vessels. Yet, in comparison with our own boat, it must be confessed that she was not particularly formidable. She was worked with double engines, had a sharp iron prow at her bow, which will probably never come near enough any craft to do it much harm. She carried two 32-pound rifled cannon, Parrott style, fore and aft, and both guns were furnished with telescopic sights. The vessel looked trim; the officers wore a profusion of gold lace, while the marines and sailors were smart and active in appearance.

The commander of the *Jamestown* hailed us, "What do you want?"

Capt. MILLWARD replied, "We have orders from Gen. HUGER to look out for returned prisoners."

A boat was soon lowered, and a First and Second Lieutenant put off for our vessel. Upon arriving, the First Lieutenant boarded us, and then a private interview was held in the cabin, upon the conclusion of which the Lieutenant of the Confederate navy was safely placed on his own vessel, and the *Jamestown* started to rejoin her consort, the *Patrick Henry*, formerly the *Yorktown*, which was lying in the distance.

The *Yorktown* is a more formidable vessel than the *Jamestown*, mounting, as she does, six guns rifled, one of which is an Armstrong.

All day Saturday we lay at anchor waiting patiently for the coming steamer, but none made its appearance. We had prepared immense piles of sandwiches, and plenty of good ale with which to regale the returning prisoners, but night came on without our hopes being realized.

It was a curious position in which we were placed; both shores were lined with the enemy's batteries, their campfires lit up the surrounding forests, while signal-lights glittered for a moment at one point, to be answered in the far distance by others. We could plainly hear the roll of the drums in the many camps, as they beat the tattoo.

Sunday morning we all rose early, expecting that the steamer would certainly be in sight, but none appeared except our two cruising friends of yesterday. Finally the steamer *Washington* hove in sight, and signaled us to return. Thus we went for COCHRAN up the James River, and thus we returned without him, chagrined and disappointed.

CAPT. CHUBB, OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

While on a visit to the Rip Raps I met Capt. CHUBB who, it will be remembered, was captured off the coast of Texas some time since. I had a long conversation with him, and he freely expressed his views, stating in substance that the Texans were laboring under an utter misconception of the whole question at issue; that if the Northern newspapers could be placed in their hands, and they knew exactly how our army treated prisoners and conquered cities, opinion would be revolutionized in a short time. He said, "You cannot conquer us by fighting; you may whip us once or twice; then is your time to send Commissioners to us to ask us to come back." "But," I remarked, "your leaders are so rabid in their hostility, so insane in their malignity, and so utterly unscrupulous and selfish in their aspirations, that they would not listen to any proposition from us." "Send VALLANDIGHAM and BEN WOOD," he replied. That concluded the conversation. Capt. CHUBB was exchanged last Friday, and went to Norfolk. His treatment by Lieut.-Col. HALLIDAY and his officers has been most generous, especially since the night when, in a storm, Capt. CHUBB saved a schooner at the dock, which he might have cut loose and escaped with. There is an episode in the life of this same Capt. CHUBB worth relating. Some fourteen years since he sailed a vessel from Boston to Galveston. Upon one occasion he sent on shore his white crew and shipped a colored one; some of the Abolitionists at Boston suspecting him of a desire to entrap these negroes, sent on board a Committee of four, and finally the Sheriff waited upon him and ordered him to give security for his good conduct. This he consented to do, and while making the arrangements in the cabin, he invited them to partake of refreshments. Excusing himself for a few minutes, he ascended to the deck, gave orders to have the anchor weighed, drew a revolver, entered the cabin and coolly told the Sheriff's posse that he would blow out the brains of the first man that attempted to go on deck. On getting out to sea he ordered his involuntary passengers forward and told them as they loved niggers so much they might mess with them during the voyage. Upon arriving at Galveston he kicked them off the vessel, and sold all the niggers, while the respectable Boston citizens had to make their way home as best they could.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO

A Desperate Battle Near Fort Craig.

Heavy Loss on Both Sides—The Result Doubtful.

DENVER CITY, Friday, March 7, } *Via* JULESBURGH, Saturday, March 8. }

The following news was received, here, to-day by military express:

A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st of February.

The fight was probably resumed again on the 22d.

The loss is great on both sides.

Both parties claim the victory.

A regiment of New-Mexicans, commanded by Col. PANTON, ran away.

Capt. MCRAE, who had charge of our artillery, and every one of his command, were killed at their post, and their cannon was taken by the rebels.

KIT CARSON was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig.

Firing was heard from his direction; with what result was not ascertained at the time the messenger left.

INDIAN REFUGEES IN KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 8.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, DALE, has returned from the West. While in Kansas and Nebraska, the Indian Chiefs called upon him and tendered the services of their warriors for military duty, but these cannot now be accepted. Upward of six thousand loyal Indian refugees from the Cherokee country are in the lower part of Kansas. In their retreat thither from the superior forces of the enemy, they threw away everything which impeded their stampede. The panic among them at that time is represented as frightful. These Indians, being in a destitute condition, Gen. HUNTER supplied their immediate necessities.

Commissioner DALE telegraphed to the Government authorities here, and through his representations Congress promptly passed an act for their relief.

THIRTY CANNON FOUND AT COLUMBUS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 8.

A special dispatch to the Cairo *Times* says that thirty cannon have already been found at Columbus, which had been thrown away by the rebels in evacuating the place.

A detachment of the Second Illinois Cavalry returned from Bertrand to-day, bringing several prisoners. They report the country still infested by roving bands of JEFF. THOMPSON'S marauders.

THE MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

Map Showing the Relation of Suffolk to Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the Railroads Radiating therefrom; also, the Bearing of the Chowan River, the Town of Winton, and other Points of Present Interest.

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Movements of the Rebels under Gen. Johnston.

Reported Retreat to Decatur, Alabama.

Probable Concentration at Memphis.

The Rebels at New-Madrid Surrounded by Gen. Pope.

Full Particulars of the Occupation of Columbus by the National Forces.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS TO DECATUR.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says that the National troops have possession of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that Gen. A. SYDNEY JOHNSTON has retreated to Decatur, Ala.

[Decatur, Alabama, is the Capital town of Morgan County, and is situated on the left, or southern bank of the Tennessee River, thirty miles from Huntsville, and about 140 miles from Montgomery, the old rebel Capital. It is on the line of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, and is a small place of no importance, and incapable of being formidably fortified. There is little likelihood of the rebels making a stand anywhere in North Alabama, or, indeed, anywhere far short of Memphis. As for the fortifications they are throwing up at Savannah, (mentioned in the dispatch below,) they can be as easily demolished by our gunboats as were those a few miles above, at Pittsburgh the other day.—ED. TIMES.]

THE REBELS FORTIFYING SAVANNA.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 7.

It is reported that the enemy are fortifying Savanna, on the Tennessee River.

NEW-MADRID INVESTED BY GEN. POPE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 7.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that a gentleman who left Gen. POPE'S command yesterday, states that the rebels at New-Madrid have between five and ten thousand men, and four gunboats anchored off the town, and that it has been completely invested by our forces. Some skirmishing has ensued, and several of our men were killed by shells thrown from the rebel gunboats when we came within range. Our officers are confident of easy and complete victory, if the gunboats of the rebels are driven away.

Some of the rebel anchors left at Columbus have been appropriated to complete the equipment of our gunboats.

Reports from Charleston, Mo., say that our forces are constantly skirmishing with JEFF. THOMPSON'S, and that three or four of the latter's men are captured daily.

THE OCCUPATION OF COLUMBUS.

How the "American Gibraltar" came into our Possession—The Expedition from Cairo—Great Extent and Strength of the Fortifications.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

COLUMBUS, Kentucky, Tuesday, March 4.

In my letter of the 2d instant, I stated that Columbus had been evacuated and burned by the rebels. This assertion was based upon observations made by the officers of the gunboats *Cincinnati* and *Pittsburg*—the two vessels engaged in the reconnoissances of Sunday last. Since Monday all sorts of rumors have obtained circulation in Cairo. It has been said by different parties that Columbus was evacuated; that Columbus was reinforced; that Columbus was burned, and that Columbus was neither reinforced, evacuated or burned. I see by the telegraphic dispatches of the Associated Press that Com. FOOTE informed the authorities of Washington on Sunday that the evacuation had taken place. His actions to-day hardly warrant the belief that he knew this to be the case. It is not likely that the Commodore would require a fleet of six gunboats and four mortars, and an army of 4,500 men, to take possession of a town which he knew to be empty. However, I will not discuss this point, but will merely narrate the occupation, by the Federal troops, of the Gibraltar of America, as our Southern brethren have been prone to style what will be better known as Columbus, Ky., with such details connected therewith as have come under my observation after a residence of six hours.

THE NEWS LEAKING OUT.

The steamboat *Lexington* arrived at Cairo on Monday morning from the Tennessee River, where she had been engaging the enemy to a small extent. It was rumored that she came down for reinforcements, and that several iron-clad gunboats would be sent back with her. In the afternoon the *St. Louis*, *Carondolet* and *Pittsburgh* "got up steam," and toward evening anchored in the river. The belief up this time was that the destination of the fleet was Florence, Ala. At ten o'clock at night, however, it leaked out, despite the efforts at secrecy on the part of military officers, that Columbus was to be attacked in the morning. Before twelve o'clock Cairo was alive with excitement on the subject, and the old rumors of evacuation, reinforcement, conflagration and occupation were again in circulation. At about two o'clock this morning the embarkation of troops in three transport steamers commenced. This strengthened the belief that Columbus was the point to be visited, because it was known that troops would not be sent from Cairo for the Tennessee expedition.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET.

At 4 o'clock, this morning, an order was sent by Commodore FOOTE to the Captains of the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Carondolet*, *Pittsburgh* and *Louisville*, desiring them to get under way as soon as possible. In less than half an hour these vessels had their anchors up and were headed down stream. The *Cincinnati* preceded them as the flag-ship. The stern-wheel steamers *Ike Hammet* and *J. F. Wilson* followed, each towing two mortar-boats. Behind these were the wooden gunboat *Lexington* and three transports—the *Illinois*, *Aleck Scott* and the *T. A. Magill*, having on board the following troops: Six companies of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, four companies of the Seventy-first Ohio, and one company of the Fifty-fourth Ohio—all for Paducah, under command of Major SANGER, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, and accompanied by Gen. SHERMAN, now in command at Paducah; the Twenty-eighth Illinois, under command of Col. BEAUFORT; and the Forty-second Illinois, under command of Col. ROBERTS.

GOING DOWN.

We came down the river at a good rate of speed, probably ten miles an hour. The gunboats did not preserve any regular position with respect to each other, but kept a safe distance apart, the only object being to have a sharp look-out for signals from the flag-ship. After a little less than two hours' sailing we came in sight of Lucas Bend, three miles above Columbus. It was then nearly 7 o'clock. The morning was clear, bright and cold.

The bluffs of Columbus were visible from the bend, and former reconnoissances had made us familiar with the positions of the batteries, but we could see nothing from the decks of the gunboats to indicate whether the place had been evacuated or not. The flag-ship rounded to, and the other four iron-clad vessels followed her. We maintained our position in the river for awhile, keeping the engines at work just enough to prevent our drifting further down the stream. The mortars and transports were now about two miles in our rear. The Commodore was evidently waiting on them.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BATTLE.

About an hour after daybreak all hands on the gunboats were set to work in various ways to prepare the vessels for participation in the contest that most of us had by this time made up our minds was imminent. The guns were all manned and loaded. Magazine stewards, shell passers and powder boys were stationed at their different posts, ready to pass the ammunition from the ship's hold to the cannon's mouth. All fires and lights, except those connected with the engine room, etc., were extinguished. The ward-room and cabin furniture was removed to facilitate the working of the stern guns. All hawsers and lines were coiled upon the deck to afford additional protection to the boilers and machinery. These many preparatory acts were the work of not more than half an hour.

Meantime the four mortar boats, under command of Capt. GEORGE JOHNSON, of Cincinnati, had been towed to the right bank (the Missouri side) of the river, and made fast to some trees near the Belmont Point. The transports had come as near to the bluffs as was consistent with their safety, and were standing off in the centre of the stream, about a mile above us.

MAKING INQUIRIES.

The fleet was now ready to make the attack. If was necessary first, to ascertain whether there was anything to attack. Spy-glasses were brought into requisition, but in our position—three miles distant—we could discover nothing very plainly. It was not a little amusing at this time to notice the varied results of observation made by different persons on board the gunboats. One man, after carefully scrutinizing everything he saw on the bluff through the ship's glass, said he had positive evidence that no evacuation of the town had taken place—that several regiments of troops were plainly visible on the hills manœuvering or drilling. Another, after an equally lengthy view, became convinced that the guns were all there—that the batteries were all manned, and that the rebels were fully prepared to meet the flotilla. A third beheld a chaos of fallen trees, a steep and rocky hill, and a couple of bare "table bluffs," the latter looking as if they might once have been in use for fortifications of some kind. A fourth saw in the dim distance large clouds of smoke, and felt quite sure that a great conflagration was in progress—that military stores and army quarters were in flames, and that the rumored evacuation had certainly taken place.

In the midst of this diversity of opinion, it is not to be wondered at that Commodore FOOTE felt a little dubious on the question at issue. He did not wish to get within range of the rebel guns until he had satisfied himself, and seen that there was or was not somebody there to fire them.

On the right hand side of the river, about three miles from Columbus, we saw a farmer running through a cornfield in the rear of his house. He had, I think, become frightened at the appearance of the gunboats, and was beating a hasty retreat from what he feared would be the scene of bloodshed, although according to his own account, there were no troops in the fort to give us battle. The Commodore's tug was dispatched to the river bank, to hail him, and get from him what information he had about the rebel stronghold. He appeared to be an honest, hard-working man, one of a class largely represented in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee—who love the Union and abhor secession, but cannot easily reconcile themselves to the horrors of war, and pray for peace and the Union, though they know the two cannot be maintained at the present time. He told us that the rebels had left Columbus, carrying their arms and munitions with them, and that they had burned the greater part of the town.

THE UNION FLAG ON THE FORT.

The testimony of the farmer, added to what was already known on the subject, led the flag-officer to believe that the evacuation had taken place. We had been drifting slowly down the stream for about half an hour, and were now within twelve miles of the Columbus batteries. By the aid of the spyglass a large flag could be seen waving on the summit of a hill, a little to the south of the main fort. At first it was difficult to discern the nature of the flag. It was too large for a rebel flag, we thought, and had too many stripes on it. We therefore concluded that the rebels had all vacated the town, leaving behind them, as they generally do, a leaven of Unionism, which had already begun to work. We were mistaken in the latter part of our supposition, for we ascertained after landing that a detachment of the Second Illinois Cavalry—about 600 men—under command of Lieut.-Col. HOGG, had entered the place on Monday evening, finding it unoccupied, and were in joytul possession when we came in sight. The flag we saw was one which the cavalrymen had improvised for the occasion, manufactured out of colored calico—the object being to present to the gaze of Commodore FOOTE a banner of almost any description, provided it intimated that treason did not rule supreme.

DEBARKATION OF TROOPS.

The nature of the ensign being discovered, Commodore FOOTE ordered a detachment of the Twenty-seventh Illinois (Col. BEAUFORT) to disembark in the vicinity of the upper batteries. Two tugs accompanying our fleet were brought into requisition to aid in this work. About fifty men were transferred to these "junior gunboats," and with great puffing and steaming—infinitely more than came from the *Great Eastern*—they started down the stream with their martial cargo. The officers in charge of this detail were not quite clear in the belief that there was no enemy ashore to meet or repulse them. The tugs approached within a mile of the fort, then retired, and stood out like two small specks upon the river, nothing but the noise they made indicating to a person at a moderate distance that they were anything but two large saw-logs at the mercy of the current. Finally the spy glass revealed the real character of the flag on the hill, and in a few moments Col. BEAUFORT'S men were landed.

I do not believe a hill of the same altitude was ever clambered as rapidly as was the great bluff of Columbus to-day, by the Illinois volunteers just named. In less than five minutes after the first man set foot on shore, the entire squadron was in the main fort, and had unfurled a beautiful silk flag. The appearance of this handsome edition of the Stars and Stripes, as they proudly floated where blatant Southrons have boasted of treason's impregnability, had a magical effect upon every one in our fleet, and cheer after cheer resounded through the surrounding woods and hills.

Shortly after this all the transports came down, and all the troops were landed at the wharf in front of the town.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

I have now come to a point at which I should describe the fortifications of Columbus, about which the people in the North have heard so much, and of which many of our Generals have entertained so much horror. My own opinion is that our Generals have been ignorant, from the first, of the real strength of the rebels at this point. They have taken at par the reports of the "Sessia Scouts"—a parcel of men who never went within ten miles of the place, and whose chief office seems to be to lie and steal. I do not believe the fort has ever been properly reconnoitered, and I am borne out in this belief by the statements of those who are conversant with the past military operations of this Department.

The fortifications at Columbus are erected on a bluff about one hundred and fifty feet high, immediately north of the town. The position is admirably adapted to defence. By cutting down a number of trees on the Belmont point nearly opposite, the rebels were enabled to command a perfect view of the river for a distance of four miles. The bluff faces north, and projects slightly into the Mississippi beyond a ridge extending a mile above it. There are, or rather there were, three rows of batteries upon it, the first about fifteen feet above the river, the second about — feet above this, and the third on the top of the hill. It is difficult to say how many guns either of these mounted, as the rebels threw most of their heavy pieces into the river, or attempted to do so, though many of them failed to reach their destination, and stopped on the bank, where they are now visible. It is presumed that the three main batteries mounted fifty guns, and we have the evidence of citizens, who frequently visited the camp, to this effect. An attacking party would have had one great advantage. There was no shelter erected for the artillerymen; and those who worked the guns in the lower batteries would be exposed during the entire action to the fire of the gunboats. The water battery was on a sort of table about fifty feet long and twenty feet deep. It formed an excellent mark for a good gunner, and if the gunboats could have held out against it for any length of time, it would have been silenced. The upper batteries were not quite so much exposed, but in none of them were the men sufficiently well sheltered from bursting shell, grapeshot or canister.

The entire works on the summit of the hill cover an area of about four miles. The fortifications are equally strong on all sides, and calculated to repulse an army attacking from the south as well as from the north. The fort can be reached from the town of Columbus by four different roads, cut through the high hills at an immense outlay of labor.

The quarters for the troops are small cabins, or huts, about nine feet square, built of clay, by digging three feet into the earth, for the body of the tenement, and making out of the soil thus evacuated a slanting roof, which in a majority of cases is well shingled. There are enough of these apartments to accomodate thirty thousand men. Regimental and company officers' quarters are constructed in the same manner, but a little more tastily finished.

Near the river, below the water battery, is the principal magazine of the fort. It is a subterranean work, about twenty feet square, easy of access from all parts of the fortifications. About half way up the bluff—75 feet above this—is another magazine, equal in size and similar in construction to the first.

The fort is supplied with water from the river by means of a force-pump worked by an engine.

Among the objects which excited curiosity to-day was PILLOW'S great chain, designed to span the Mississippi, so as to prevent the downward passage of the Federal gunboats. It is a very strong and heavy looking affair, stretching down the hill and into the river, where, I believe, it is broken.

THE EVACUATION.

The rebel forces at Columbus numbered over 20,000 on Sunday week, when the gunboat fleet came down the river, and was prevented by a flag of truce from reconnoitering or attacking. They were under the impression then that they could not resist an attack from the gunboats, and I have the authority of a deserter from their ranks for saying that they would have fled rather than fought. What was the object or what the result of the flag of truce I do not know.

The evacuation of the place commenced a week ago to-day. It was carried on rapidly. Every wagon for miles around was impressed to transport stores and ammunition to the depôt of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—a distance of about three miles. Civilians were entirely excluded from the camp on and after the 25th ult.

Gen. POLK left Columbus on Thursday, the 27th, for some point South, supposed to be New-Orleans.

By Sunday last all the infantry had gone. Gen. CHEATHAM then departed, leaving the fort in charge of about 1,300 cavalry, with instructions to burn the camp and fly on the approach of the Federals. This last command left on Monday morning, having destroyed everything on the previous night. They set fire to all the stables, and burned 18,000 bushels of corn and about 5,000 tons of hay. They also burned a quantity of stores which had been left behind by the evacuators for want of transportation.

The troops that left Columbus went to three different places—one-third to Jackson, Tenn., one-third to Island No. 10, and the remainder started for Nashville, but where they went to I am not informed.

THE TOWN OF COLUMBUS.

The town of Columbus is a small, unimportant place, with a population, in its palmiest days, of about 1,000 inhabitants. As the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, it has a business significance that would not otherwise belong to it. It is situated on a low, flat ground, and for mud and dirt of its thoroughfares resembles Cairo. There are four large brick buildings in the town—one of them a hotel, whose principal patronage was that of railroad passengers. We found nearly every house vacant to-day. The people were driven off last Summer when the rebels took possession of the hills. There are no provisions to be had for miles around—the "Southerners" having depleted every farmer of his produce without giving him even Confederate scrip therefor. There are a few stores scattered through the streets, but they are all closed—the Davisites having "cleaned them out" also. Altogether, Columbus is one of the poorest and gloomiest towns I have come across, even in the benighted regions of Secessia.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Capture of Leesburgh by Colonel Geary.

The Rebels Driven Out of All Their Forts in that Vicinity.

THEIR RETREAT TOWARD MIDDLEBURGH

Many Prisoners and a Large Quantity of Stores Captured.

MANASSAS BEING OUTFLANKED.

LEESBURGH, Va., Saturday, March 8.

Col. Geary has taken Leesburgh and driven Gen. Hill, with his whole command, from the town and surrounding forts. The Stars and Stripes now wave over all. Gen. HILL'S army fall back toward Middleburgh.

Last night Col. GEARY left Lovettsville, with his whole command, and marched through Wheatland and Waterford, taking prisoners at both places, and putting the scattered forces of the rebels to flight. Shortly after sunrise he took possession of Fort Johnson, which was rechristened by the officers Fort Geary. He then entered the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. The rebel troops, who had thought this one of their greatest strongholds, could be discovered through a glass retreating.

The command took many prisoners and large quantities of stores, and are in possession of the Bank, Post-office, and public buildings. Forts Beauregard and Evans were also taken.

This brilliant achievement, by a well-timed blow and skillful manœuvre, is of vast importance. The command is well, and in good spirits.

A detachment of the First Michigan Cavalry did much service, under Col. GEARY, in this movement.

REBEL EVACUATION OF LEESBURGH.

POOLESVILLE, Saturday, March 8.

To Brigadier-General S. F. Williams:

Leesburgh was entirely evacuated yesterday morning by the rebels. The reports are that Col. GEARY'S advance is there.

(Signed) N. J. T. DANA,
Brigadier-General.

FROM GEN. BANKS' HEADQUARTERS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, March 8.

To-day a Mr. CARTER, a member of BAYLOR'S Cavalry, together with three valuable horses, a carriage and other articles, were captured and turned over to the Division Quartermaster. A considerable amount of Confederate scrip was also seized.

Private WHITNEY, of the Michigan Cavalry, who was accidentally wounded on Friday night, died to-day.

Col. BRODHEAD, of the Michigan Cavalry, has been appointed Chief of Cavalry for this Division.

During a visit to the residence of Col. LEWIS WASHINGTON, near Hallstown, your correspondent was informed that, subsequent to the departure of the proprietor, in August last, the Confederates paid it a visit, and appropriated a large collection of portraits of Gen. WASHINGTON and his family, being probably the only collection of the kind extant.

It is to be regretted that, previous to the order of Gen. BANKS, some wanton depredations were committed on private property in this vicinity, but it is probable that the perpetrators will be detected and severely punished.

There has nothing of an important character transpired to-day.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

PROCEEDINGS IN FRANKFORT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

The Senate Expatriation bill passed the House by 45 to 26 (not 38.) The Bank Loan bill was amended by the House, after adoption of the motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill. The bill, as amended, provides for a million loan, to be divided equally among the Congressional districts; allows the banks to pay out United States Treasury Notes in redemption of their notes, and requires them to receive, at par, said United States Demand Notes in payment of any and all debts and demands due and owing to them, created under the provisions of this act. The House final vote on the bill was 69 to 5. A bill has passed both branches requiring actions for usury to be instituted within one year from the time of its payment, instead of five as heretofore. The recommendations of the House Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, if carried out, will save the State $90,000 a year.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Mason, reports a bill authorizing proceedings against all the officers of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, for the recovery of the public revenue and other purposes.

The Louisville Press continues to complain about the management of the paper mails. They say New York papers reach Cincinnati in about 24 or 28 hours' while they are *never* less than 54 to 60 hours in reaching Louisville, and sometimes even four or five days. Chicago and St. Louis papers are 12 to 18 hours later in arriving at Louisville than at Cincinnati. It is suggested that if Eastern postmasters would only make up through mails to this city, instead of sending everything to Cincinnati for distribution, we could get our Eastern exchanges about 24 hours sooner than we do.

PONTIAC.

The Gunboat Dacotah.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 8.

The gunboat *Dacotah* brought in to-day the crew of the schooner *Idalia*, from Philadelphia for Halifax. The *Idalia* was abandoned at sea on the 4th inst. in lat. 40°, long. 67°.

The Frigate Vermont.

BOSTON, Friday, March 8.

The United States sloops-of-war *Dacotah* and *San Jacinto* have arrived from a cruise in search of the frigate *Vermont*. They report that they saw nothing of her.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Useless Controversy—Great Losses at Fort Donelson—Bravery and Hardships of the Troops—Fall of Nashville—Conquered—Rebel Line Broken—Impossibility of a New One—A Military Anecdote.

THE BIVOUAC, February, 1862.

I see in the New-York papers a controversy about the relative merits of McCLELLAN and GRANT. This is entirely out of place—and the more so, since we in the West, looking from another point of view, consider that discussion particularly unjust to other parties. Do you think that we shall ever believe that battles, fought and won on the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Mississippi, are due to *any* men at Washington? Do you think that we shall forget that SCOTT commanded at Washington during the first six months of the war, when armies were raised and plans formed? Shall we forget that every essential thing was done before these men came into command? The ubiquity of the telegraph may be admitted; the skill of McCLELLAN and the energy of STANTON may be admitted; but neither of them can do impossibilities. It is impossible to raise, organize, move and command armies, order battle and storm intrenchments, by telegraph. It is an unkind friendship which attributes to McCLELLAN and STANTON things they could not perform. We *know* how armies were raised, organized and moved in the West; and it must soon be known to history. Till then, let this subject rest. I will make one remark, which your own observations on human nature will confirm. No man can become the hero of a war, *who has not fought, and won battles*. If any man could do this, FREMONT is that man, whose name is far more popular in the West than that of any other man. Perhaps you do not like this, but you may accept it as a fact.

Our victory at Fort Donelson has been a costly one in blood and suffering. I have a list of eighteen regiments before me, in which the *killed* was 396, and the *wounded* 1,683. Besides these, there were several other regiments in the fight; so that 2,500 may be set down as the least aggregate of the killed and wounded, on *our side*, in the battle of Fort Donelson. As an example of how the western troops fight, I give you the loss of five regiments. You may have published it, but it is well to recapitulate:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Second Iowa	38	150
Twenty-fifth Indiana	14	105
Eighth Illinois	56	196
Eleventh Illinois	75	200
Thirty-first Illinois	40	200

It is a list which may compare with Waterloo and Inkermann. These troops were three days under the fire of 20,000 men, and heavy batteries of artillery. As regiment after regiment were cut down, new ones took their place; nor did a man give ground. As the Illinois advance was withdrawn for new troops, they cried out, "Why take us back?" But the battles were no more severe than the marches of the Western troops. Can you tell me where, since the retreat from Moscow, any army has marched through such mud, snow, water and wind, as the army of the Cumberland? Look at that unheralded passage over Barren River, by MITCHEL'S Division; in darkness and silence, crossing in the evening and standing all night in the sleet and wind, till the morning's dawn showed that the enemy had fled. Look at GRANT'S army, three nights' watching and three days' fighting, till the heaps of the slain were piled up, and tens of thousands had surrendered. Look at all this, and say whether we shall attribute such deeds to some marvelous genius at Washington! But enough, till history writes the story, and that, I trust, will be soon.

The [illegible] of the rebels on the waters of the Mississippi are surely, but certainly, giving way. Tennessee has raised at least 50,000 men for the pretended Confederacy, all of which will soon be withdrawn; 50,000 more, from Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi, will be withdrawn when Memphis falls, which cannot be very far off. You will recollect that in October I wrote to the TIMES that the Ohio Valley was *united*. I then said that it was not *literally* so in a military sense, but was so substantially. So it has turned out. The valleys of the Cumberland and Tennessee are part of the Ohio Valley. The *majority* of the people in these valleys have been always for the Union, but a military occupation was necessary to give support to the sentiment. Now you see that fact already exhibited. Away on the southern borders of Tennessee, and in North Alabama, the Union sentiment is strong. The advantage of this is not in any positive resistance to rebellion, but in *reorganizing* the State Governments under the Union. I think there will be found a respectable number to do the same thing even in Mississippi. That unfortunate State has been nearly as far gone in iniquity, under the lead of JEFFERSON DAVIS, as South Carolina. Still there are some counties with a strong Union feeling enough to build a new fabric on. The same will be found true of Louisiana.

In the meantime, we must not be deluded with the idea that the conspirators, who have just inaugurated their Government at Richmond, will lay down their arms till the last desperate effort has been made. If they do not "die in the last ditch," they will, at least, fight their last battle with desperation. The question is, what are their defences on the Mississippi? On the Mississippi alone is the war of any great importance. For what possible defence can the Southern Atlantic make, when all their resources—food, men and railroads—are cut off in the West? All the armies of rebels in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia are in a trap, from which they can only escape by surrender. On the Mississippi what can they do? Memphis may be defended; but if so it must be by a large army, resulting (as at Fort Donelson) in the surrender of a large number of prisoners. The bluffs of Vicksburgh and Natchez may be defended; but what advantage have they more than Memphis? The great difficulty of the rebels in the West is to *find a new line of defence*. Mountains and rivers make the great natural lines of defence. You see, at once, that if BEAUREGARD and BUCKNER could possibly have got possession of the Potomac and the Ohio, they would have been almost impregnable—nay, Europe would very probably have acknowledged their independence, and for months their dream and their aim were this. By the greatest possible exertions we prevented it, and the rebels were compelled to take the second line which was afforded by the line of mountains and the Cumberland River. In front of the Blue Ridge, commanding the narrow passes from the mountains to the Potomac, they erected their fortress of Manassas. In front of the Cumberland, and behind the Green River, they erected the forts of Bowling Green, while they held all the gaps of the mountains, and the pass of the Mississippi at Columbus. This was a complete line, and the rebel Generals must have the credit of having acted with great skill. This line is now broken. Where is there another? I confess I cannot find another to the shores of the Gulf. I can see many places where a battle can be made, but not one *which cannot be turned*. That is the great point in strategy. The greatest military fault of the rebels was in not making Fort Henry stronger. Could they have held *that*, they would still have the line of the Tennessee to fall back upon. But now they have *no line* to defend. They may, and will fight at isolated points, but it will be in vain. In some respects the rebel Generals have conducted the war with consummate skill, but in others have failed—failed, perhaps, because it was not possible to defend so long a line with inferior forces.

Nashville, you know, has fallen. So has Clarksville, which had two or three forts erected with seige guns. Columbus we expect to be defended; but since the mortarboats are complete and the place will be entirely surrounded, nothing can be expected but its surrender. If defended at all it will be a desperate defence. But how can it be defended long, when entirely invested? As I said in my last letter, immense movements of troops have taken place, and you may rely upon it the rebels are not to be attacked in any light and careless way. The blows they get will be worthy of Waterloo.

What idea Gen. HALLECK has of Gen. McCLELLAN'S command in the West, you may gather from the following anecdote, which I transcribe for the illustration:

One of FRANK LESLIE'S artists presented a pass from Gen. McCLELLAN to travel through our camps, which was handed to Gen. CULLUM of the Staff, at Cairo, when he was informed the pass was good for nothing. "Why not," exclaimed the astonished artist, "he's the Commander-in-Chief of the army." "*Gen. McClellan doesn't command here*," was the reply; "*he commands the army of the Potomac*." You will observe that the telegraph was in full operation, and yet it did not move the army of the West.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS BY GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

By direction of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN, the following tariff of exchange of prisoners of war, adopted between the United States and Great Britain in the war of 1812, is substituted for that given in General Orders, No. 30, current series:

General Commander-in-Chief, or Admiral—sixty men.
Lieutenant-General, or Vice-Admiral—forty men.
Major-General, or Rear Admiral—thirty men.
Brigadier-General, or Commodore with a Broad Pennant, and a Captain under him—twenty men.
Colonel or Captain of a line-of-battle ship—fifteen men.
Lieutenant-Colonel or Captain of a frigate—ten men.
Major or Commander of a sloop-of-war, bomb ketch, fire-ship or packet—eight men.
Captain, or Lieutenant or Master—six men.
Lieutenant or Master's Mate—four men.
Sub-Lieutenant, or Ensign, or Midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels, or Captains of private armed vessels—three men.
Non-commissioned officers, or Lieutenants and Mates of private armed vessels, Mates of merchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships-of-war—two men.
Private soldiers or seamen—one man.

By command of Major-Gen. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

I. With a view to the present safe-keeping of property arrested on its way to States, places or persons in insurrection against the United States Government, or taken in situations and under circumstances such as justify reasonable suspicion that it is destined ultimately to be forwarded to such States, places or persons, and with the further view of accounting for the same at a proper time and in a satisfactory manner, it is hereby directed that all persons, military as well as civil, making arrests as aforesaid within the Department of the Missouri, of "goods, wares and merchandise," of whatever description, at once take an inventory of the same, and forward it without delay to this city in duplicate, one copy being addressed to these headquarters, the other to W. D. GALLAGHER, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, that all such arrests may be made of one common record.

II. Parties, making such arrests, will be particular to specify in their return by whom such arrest is made, at what place, upon what day, and under what circumstances; also, with whom the articles so arrested are deposited. And such parties will be careful to deposit with safe and responsible persons, taking receipts specifying the articles deposited, and they will make every deposit subject to the order of the United States Marshal for the Judicial District in which the arrest is made.

III. When it becomes necessary or advisable to appropriate to military uses any part or parts of goods, wares and merchandise arrested as aforesaid, in addition to the inventory directed in the first section, a separate list should be forwarded, also in duplicate, accurately describing the articles so appropriated, naming the company or regiment for whose uses taken, and specifying the place and person with whom the residue is deposited.

IV. Military officers who have made arrests of the nature of those described in the first section, in either the Department of the West or the Department of the Missouri, at any time since the organization of the former, or its modification into the latter, will, as far as they can, report at their earliest convenience, as directed in that and the subsequent sections.

By order of Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

N. H. McLEAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

THE POSITION OF GEN. HALLECK.

From the Columbia (Mo.) Statesman.

Our immediate community will remember that on Monday, the 10th ult., three regiments of Federal infantry, consisting of about 2,500 men, with a baggage train of 130 wagons, passed through this place *en route* from Boonville to St. Louis. Learning on the day after this column passed that several negro men had joined it on the march, evidently with the view of making their escape, and being assured, also, that some of the soldiers, as they encountered slaves along the road, had endeavored to entice them away, and that some of the officers afforded their owners no opportunity or facilities for their recovery, we immediately addressed Gen. HALLECK a letter on the subject, stating that the proceedings were not only wrong in principle, but damaging in their effects upon the Union cause, and suggesting that he issue a General Order for an inspection of all troops for the discovery of fugitive slaves and for a more rigid enforcement of the Order heretofore made to military commanders not to allow slaves to enter their lines and to exclude all who had entered. This letter was dated the 11th ult. On the next day Gen. HALLECK replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, Feb. 12, 1862.

William F. Switzler, Esq., Columbia, Mo.:

SIR: Your note of the 11th is just received. I shall adopt your suggestion. I am determined to put an end to such things. Every regiment will be examined as it reaches St. Charles, and all fugitives turned out. I will also arrest every officer who permits his men to violate Order No. 3. I have a Colonel now in the military prison in this city, under charges of stealing horses and negroes. It takes time to restore order and discipline in this department; but it will be done. All marauders will be punished as soon as I can prove it on them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

GEN. HALLECK.

Hon. W. P. HALL, Acting Governor of Missouri and a number of other prominent citizens, recently invited Gen. HALLECK to accept a public dinner, in testimony of their appreciation of the gallant services which he has rendered the National cause. The General replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, March 3, 1862.

Messrs. Willard P. Hall, Acting Governor of Missouri; Daniel G. Taylor, Mayor of St. Louis; Col. John O'Fallon, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your very complimentary letter, inviting me, in the name of the loyal residents of St. Louis, to a public dinner, is just received. I regret that the uncertainty of my own movements, and the fact that I may leave the city at any moment, compels me to decline your polite invitation. Accept my sincere thanks for the offer, and for the very complimentary terms in which it is made.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that the trade of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers is now open to the merchants of this city, and I hope in due time to add that of the Mississippi. The restraints which were necessarily imposed upon commerce, in order to crush the rebels in this State in their mad attempt to destroy the Constitution and the Union, will very soon be removed, and St. Louis will resume her sway as the commercial Queen of the West. Her own citizens should cheerfully assist in restoring to this metropolis its former prosperity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding Department.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

THE MISSOURI CONFERENCE TAKES THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

"An old Western pioneer," writing to the *Methodist* of this City, under date of St. Louis, March 1, sketches a remarkable scene which transpired at the recent meeting of the Missouri Conference:

The Conference, on the first day of its session, Feb. 20, passed a resolution, requesting the Provost-Marshal to come to the Conference, and administer the oath of allegiance to the entire Conference. The hour was set for Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The names of the members were called, and all stood up in a circle with Bishop SIMPSON at their head, and Drs. ELLIOTT and POE. After the oath was administered, each man signed his name to the paper. This having been done, speeches were delivered by the Provost-Marshal, Gen. FARRAN, and by several members of the Conference.

The venerable Bishop SIMPSON spoke of his visit to the Missouri Conference seven years ago; of his journey on through Jefferson City, Springfield, etc., to the Conference in Bonham, TEXAS, in company with the late lamentable martyr, A. BEWLEY; of their being threatened to be mobbed on the way, and other incidents, and said that the present Conference had a right to stand around her altars, and declare her unalterable attachment to our glorious Union, so beautifully represented in the flag before us; a flag cut with angel hands from the blue above—a flag upon which no lion could spring, and to which no eagle can soar—a flag gazed at with angel eyes from their blest abode. And yet there is a higher symbol than this flag; it is the cross—the ground of our hope—higher than the stars. The cross first, our country next. Let us, by its benign influences, cultivate love to our enemies while we love our country and our God.

POSITION OF GEN. LANE.

The following letter explains the position of Gen. J. H. LANE:

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Feb. 26, 1862.

SIR: There should be a perfect understanding between you, the local Representatives of the people of Kansas, and your Representatives in the National Congress. To this end, I make the following statement:

On the 20th of January I left Washington, expecting to take command of a column designed to move in four separate bodies through this State, southward.

It was understood by the Senate, and expected by the country, that a satisfactory arrangement would be made with Major-Gen. HUNTER. Such was my conviction.

I came to Kansas, therefore, intending to arrange matters with him; to resign my seat in the Senate to you, from whom I had received it, and then to notify the President of the acceptance of the commission of Brigadier-General, which was *not* to issue until the receipt of such notification.

I made every effort which self-respect would permit to effect this arrangement with Major-Gen. HUNTER. I failed. The correspondence when published will prove, indeed, that I could not have served under him in any capacity, however subordinate, without degradation.

I had no military ambition beyond that connected with this Expedition. I desired to surround the institution of Slavery with Free territory, and thus girdle the *cause* of the rebellion itself. Without fault on my part, as I believe, I have been thwarted in this, the cherished hope of my life.

The sad yet simple duty only remains to announce to you, and through you to the people of Kansas, my purpose to return to my seat in the United States Senate—a purpose declared to the President through a telegram of which the following is a copy:

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Feb. 16, 1862.

All efforts to harmonize with Major-Gen. HUNTER have failed. I am compelled to decline the Brigadiership. J. H. LANE.

I have nothing further to say. I trust you will find me as ever faithful to the State and the country. All I am and all I have shall now, as heretofore, be devoted to them.

Wishing you health, happiness and a safe return to your constituents,

I remain your friend and servant, J. H. LANE.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Journal* furnishes the following paragraphs:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE'S HABITS.

We have just had an interview with a gentleman of high character who lives in Hopkinsville. He says that he heard a lieutenant in the rebel army speak of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE as a common drunkard. His intoxication was so frequent that he was hardly ever able to perform his official duties. On one occasion a party of soldiers were sent to destroy some liquors in a doggery, but BRECKINRIDGE ordered the liquor to be brought to his quarters, when he indulged in a drunken revel. When his command was ordered to march upon Rochester, on Green River, he pretended to have rheumatism so badly that he had to stay behind at Russellville, dead drunk. The rebel lieutenant added that the Confederates had lost all confidence in him, and regarded him with mingled distrust and contempt. Alas for human ambition and folly! A few brief months ago, and he seemed the petted child of fortune, and to-day he is a detested and despised traitor, groveling in the very gutter of disgrace.

A REBEL PROVOST MARSHAL IN TROUBLE.

Some ludicrous incidents are told of the precipitate flight of the rebel Provost-Marshal and Military Board of Hopkinsville, on the announcement of the fall of Fort Henry. The rebel postmaster, R. B. LANDER, started out on foot, trudging through the deep mud and tremendous torrent of rain to Clarksville. THOS. BRYAN, one of the rebel Military Board, went around bidding his secesh friends a final good-bye, and crying and blubbering like a spanked child. The Provost-Marshal, Dr. ROWLAND, however, was the most luckless fellow. He had been particularly tyrannical and insulting to the Union men, and was in the habit of compelling old men to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy before he would give them a pass. On hearing of the rebel reverse, he fled to Clarksville, and took a boat to Nashville, but while on the boat he insulted the clerk, and, about midnight, in a torrent of rain, was set ashore, with his trunks, in the woods, and left to his own pleasant reflections.

RESTORATION OF MAIL SERVICE.

Since the blockade of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was established, a vast amount of mail matter, intended for points south of Louisville, has accumulated here. We saw, last evening, in our post-office, fully one hundred immense mail-bags filled with this description of matter. As our armies advance southward an opportunity will offer to send these mails forward. Thus a very large mail will be transmitted to-day to New-Woodburn, a point fifteen miles south of Bowling Green, and to-morrow an equally large mail will be forwarded to Oakland, ten miles beyond New-Woodburn. The rebellious postmaster at Oakland ran away with the retreating rebel army, but his place will be supplied at once by the appointment of an honest, loyal man. Thus it will be seen that the restoration of the postal system, and all the conveniences which pertain to peace and refinement, follow in the wake of our victorious armies.

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE IN TENNESSEE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following sketch of the popular feeling at Clarksville:

"The people may eventually return to their allegance, and become good Union men again; but just now they take particular pride in informing us that there are but six Union men in the whole city. They submit quietly to a force they know it would be madness to resist; but they are frank enough to make no secret of the fact that all their hopes and sympathies are with the rebellion, and that for us their best wish is that we may get soundly beaten on every field where we meet their Southern armies.

Strange as it may seem to those who, flushed with our recent successes, are predicting that a month will end the war, these people still seem to believe in the ultimate success of their cause. Fort Henry they talk of as an affair hardly worth mentioning; and they insist that Fort Donelson wasn't so very big a thing after all.

'It's about time,' I suggested, in the course of a conversation with one of their merchants, 'that we were getting beyond the idea that one man on either side can be equal, in a fight, to five of his antagonists.'

'Why,' responded the merchant, with evident earnestness; 'why, I never heard it questioned before that one Southern soldier was as good as five Northern ones!' I strained my eyes looking to see if the man was joking, but there was no room to doubt that he was in solemn earnest! And yet he was an intelligent, business man!

Still they frankly admit that, or themselves, they see no immediate prospect of relief. East and Northwest Tennessee they acknowledge must fall into our hands, and, willingly or unwillingly, they must obey the laws, and buy the goods and swell the prosperity of the blue-blooded Yankees.

But beneath all their confident talk, and the assurances of good fortune in the future, with which they fan each other's courage, I fancy I can detect a lurking, inner conviction that, after all, it is best to cover up the ruin they instinctively feel approaching with brave words. Some will honestly admit that matters look very gloomy for the Confederacy—that the North is displaying an abundance of resources, and a compact energy they had not dreamed of, and that they are unfortunate in many of the leaders controlling their affairs.

PILLOW, they seem to unite in considering a vain, ignorant pretender, whose only claim to Generalship is in his epaulets. FLOYD is men, they say, all express perfect confidence that they will never be taken prisoners as long as they remain under his command—he's too good at running to permit that. JOHNSTON they regard as one of their ablest men, but BEAUREGARD is their tower of strength. The rumor that the latter was evacuating Columbus was mentioned to a group of them, but they utterly scouted the idea. Columbus was better fortified, they declared, than any point ever was before on the American continent, and BEAUREGARD was as likely to leave it as JEFF. DAVIS was to leave Richmond.

It is easy to see that, with all their secession bitterness, many of them are still very sore over the way Tennessee was forced out of the Union. One of the citizens—as ardent a rebel as any of the rest—declared to-day, that he could name six men whose timely imprisonment would have left Tennessee as loyal as Kentucky. CAVE JOHNSON, (who lives here,) they all say, yielded only at the last, and was always opposed to the war, and many insist that they always occupied the same ground he did.

They are more mortified than they care to acknowledge, at the superior appearance and discipline of our troops. They cannot boast of theirs, since we have some 14,000 of them, and know just what they are; and the clothing, arms, general appearance and behavior of our troops, contrast so favorably with theirs that they do not pretend to deny the superiority. Above all, the fact that our troops interfere with no private property, create no disturbance, and cause little or no inconvenience, wonderfully deranges all their stories and even beliefs about them, and they at once acknowledge that their enemies are kinder than their friends have been. Still there have been a few cases of excess by drunken soldiers, each one of which is seized upon as an earnest of what may yet be expected.

FLOYD and PILLOW, it seems, had an enthusiastic reception here as they went down to Fort Donelson, and the people take a malicious pleasure now in telling about it. PILLOW's speech on the occasion was particularly brave. He was opposed to this thing of surrendering armies. Gen. TILGHMAN had basely betrayed the cause, and proved himself a poltroon, by surrendering Fort Henry. As for Fort Donelson, he could only say that he, and Gen. FLOYD, with the dauntless volunteers of the South, were going down there, and the last man of them would spill his last drop of blood but the Confederate flag should still wave defiance to its foes from the walls of that fort.

FLOYD was briefer. He thought the time for speeches was past; that stern action was required, and for this he was hastening on to the field of glorious strife.

In far other style these conquering heroes returned. Neither FLOYD nor PILLOW landed at Clarksville when they got up. Their steamboats lay some time at the landing, but they had no desire to show themselves again ashore. Still they left mementoes. The officers were authorized to impress and carry off wagons, teams, anything and everything they might fancy they needed; and the last parting token of friendship to this portion of the rebel dominions was an order from FLOYD to burn the railroad bridges on *both* sides of the place, thus cutting them off from connection with either Louisville or Memphis. The citizens don't see the military necessity for this wholesale work, and they ruefully shake their heads as they remark that FLOYD's bump of destructiveness, like that of caution, is largely developed.

The Ex-Secretary and fugacious Western Virginia hero is described as looking very seedy, with greasy clothes, unkempt hair and beard, and altogether anything but the appearance of a member of a First Family.

Clarksville was in a perturbed state during and after the battle at Fort Donelson. Up to Saturday evening, all was the most perfect confidence. They received almost hourly dispatches from the field, and each gave additional encouragement. On Friday Gen. PILLOW threw them into a fever by telegraphing that the gunboats were within two hundred yards of the fort, and that his guns had no effect on them; but subsequent dispatches soon glorified over the brilliant victory they had won over Commodore FOOTE. During the jubilation it was decided advisable to hang one of the Union men, as a terror to future evil-thinkers. They finally thought best, however, to wait till they were ready to celebrate the victory, and by that time there was so much confusion the hanging was overlooked, and everybody was more concerned about the probable safety of his own neck.

The people here make no secret of their belief that the idea of sending Senator ANDY JOHNSON to Nashville to help reorganize the Government is ridiculous. They boast that he could not remain there a week without being assassinated. From their story, he must be hated, by original traitors and latter-day apostates alike, with some such hatred as devils bear the Saviour. They say there are hundreds of men in Nashville who would sacrifice their life with perfect recklessness to, gratify their hate of JOHNSON. 'Threatened men, however, live,' &c.

Naturally enough, the good people are not a little uneasy about confiscation. Surely, they argue, people who were forced into the matter ought not to suffer. And above all, slaves ought not to be confiscated. It would be an act of such gross injustice that they cannot believe even Abolitionists would be guilty of it.

They have no money, except Tennessee and other seceded State bank notes, Confederate bonds, and individual merchants' shinplasters. Little tickets, like an omnibus check, marked 'Good for three drinks,' pass for thirty cents. The best of their money is fifty per cent. discount for coin, and they are now willing to sell it at the same rates for our Treasury notes.

The Clarksville people have been suddenly transferred from one side the line to the other, without time to get ready for the change. Consequently they have a large amount of Confederate bonds on hand that they can't realize on. Many a poor fellow, who has been forced to spend all Fall and Winter with his teams hauling for the rebel army, and has nothing to show for his half year's work but promises to pay six months after the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, is left, with hundred of dollars in his pocket, utterly destitute.

The people have been imagining that the North is in equal distress. I have been seriously asked whether we have had many bread riots in Cincinnati. They suppose our currency must be equally worthless, our prices equally high, and they are certain the distress at the North must be nearly universal."

A SPICY LETTER.

Recently the Illinois Constitutional Convention, now in session at Springfield, adopted a resolution ordering an inquiry into the condition of the troops which that State had put in the field. Mr. JAMES W. SINGLETON, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, undertook to act in accordance with these instructions, and received the following letter in reply to one of his notes of inquiry:

PADUCAH, KY., Feb. 16, 1862.

James W. Singleton, Esq., Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Your circular, dated Jan. 23, 1862, inclosing a resolution of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, came to hand to-day. Should I give you the information the resolution calls for, I should make as great an ass of myself as the Convention has of you by asking you to attend to that which is none of your business, and which is also not the business of the Convention. If I am rightly informed, you were elected to make a Constitution for the State of Illinois. Why in h—ll don't you do it? Comparing the equipments of the soldiers of the several States is about as much your business as it would be my business to inquire into the sanity of the members of the Convention. Suppose the facts as your resolution seems to imply—that we are not as well armed and equipped as the soldiers from the other States—can *you*, as a member of that Convention, be of any service to us? But I know and you know that the resolution was offered for a different purpose—a purpose for which every member of the Convention should blush with shame—to make political capital.

If the Committee on Military Affairs are so very anxious to exhibit their ability in inquiring into war matters, I would suggest—as the resolution permits me to make suggestions—that it inquire into the history of the Mormon war, in which the venerable Chairman played so conspicuous a part.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
QUINCY McNEIL, Major Second Illinois Cavalry.

FOOTE AND TILGHMAN.

A private letter from Commodore FOOTE, received in Baltimore, says:

"You will see quite enough and perhaps more than you want to see about our fight. TILGHMAN and I laughed over it, and became quite social if not warm friends before I turned him over to our General, as I was leaving the evening of our action. He acted so bravely and gallantly in the fight, and is such a high-toned, brave man, that he won my heart, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to his pluck, the gallant defence of his post, and how near he was to killing your nephew. Say this to his numerous friends around you."

AN APPEAL FROM THE BRIDGE-BURNERS.

PALMYRA MILITARY PRISON, Feb. 22, 1862.

To the Citizens of Missouri, and all whom it may concern:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We, the undersigned, "charged with bridge-burning," and sentenced to be shot, by a military commission, would beg leave to call your attention to the following language in Gen. HALLECK'S General Order, No. 44, and to respectfully request your consideration of the conditions therein specified: "The sentence of John C. Tompkins, Wm. J. Forshey, John Patton, Thos. W. Smith, Stephen Stott, Geo. H. Cunningham, Richard B. Crowder and Geo. M. Pulliam, heretofore condemned to death, are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. If rebel spies again destroy railroads and telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary for us to make examples, the original sentence against these men will be carried into execution."

As men sentenced and confined, we can only reach you through the channel of the public Press. Having thus placed before you the conditions upon which hang the duration of our lives, we earnestly request a due observance of the conditions, and enter our solemn protest against the destruction of railroad property in the State of Missouri. The responsibilities incident to these conditions being unequal to the circumstances by which we are surrounded, (as far as influencing or controlling this matter is concerned,) we can only present the case, with anxious solicitude, and commit our lives to your care and protection. Believing that even in the frenzied madness of the clash of arms, you would not show an utter disregard to the lives of your fellow-men, remain, very truly and sincerely, your fellow-citizens.

JOHN PATTON, W. J. FORSHEY,
R. B. CROWDER, GEO. M. PULLIAM,
G. H. CUNNINGHAM, JOHN C. TOMPKINS.
T. M. SMITH,

P. S.—STEPHEN TOTT has been sent to Alton previous to this date.

A FRIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Under date of Cairo, Feb. 24, the correspondent of the Chicago *Post* writes:

"A 'great scare' pervaded that interesting town (Paducah) during, and for several days subsequent to the battle of Donelson. The report came that BEAUREGARD was marching from Columbus, at the head of twenty thousand men, to assault and capture the town. Col. DAVE STUART was in command, with a mere handful of men, beside his own regiment. He immediately threw out pickets some fifteen miles on the Blanville road, by which the foe was said to be coming.

Having too small a force to defend the intrenchments, he drew his troops out of them and placing wagons and other convenient articles so as to form barricades, resolved to give the enemy battle in the streets of the city. During the first night, the pickets brought in no report of an enemy's reproach. On the next night, however, the pickets came tearing like mad into camp and reported that the enemy's pickets had approached within a quarter of a mile of them. The soldiers slept on their arms during the remainder of that night and on the night following. But no signs of an enemy were discovered afterward.

There appears, however, to have been some reasonable ground for Col. STUART'S alarm. Had the rebels come over from Columbus with a force of 20,000, or even 15,000, they could have taken Paducah and cut off our supplies to the Cumberland. When BUCKNER arrived at Paducah, he stated to one of our officers there that he expected every moment, during the siege of Donelson, to receive intelligence that his Columbus friends had taken Paducah, and he expressed the somewhat emphatic opinion that they "were fools for not doing it!"

GEN. BUCKNER ON THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Gen. BUCKNER, in the course of a conversation with a distinguished gentleman of this city, says the Albany *Evening Journal*, unbosomed himself with reference to the battle of Bull Run as follows: "*That battle was a most unfortunate thing for the South, and a most fortunate thing for the North.*" "Nothing," said the great rebel, "has more vexed me than the apathy of the Southern people. The effect of the battle referred to was to inspire the Southerners with a blind confidence, and lull them into a false security. The effect upon the Northerners, on the other hand, was to arouse, madden and exasperate."

THE FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON.

The Killed and Wounded in the Iowa Regiments.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

On our way hither yesterday, Surgeon HUGHES kindly furnished me with a complete list of the killed and wounded of the Iowa regiments engaged in the late fight at Donelson. The list was only completed yesterday, and as but little or nothing in relation to the Iowa regiments has been published, I inclose it:

FOURTEENTH IOWA—COL. WM. T. SHAW.

Killed.

Sergeant-Major S. H. Smith.....Shot through head
Willard Hall, Capt. Company F...Shot through head
Thomas Snelling, Company G.....Shot through head

Wounded.

Lieut. W. M. Gordon, Company D.....Hip, slight
Aug. Mortie, Company D.....Hand, slight
Stephen Joy, Company D.....Knee, slight
Watson Long, Company D.....Side, slight
Sergeant E. H. Coddington, Co. F...Arm, amputated
Edward A. Edgar, Company F.....Hand, slight
James Coughnour, Company F.....Finger shot off
Lieut. Geo. Pemberton, Company G....Breast, slight
James Fox, Company G.....Shoulder, slight
Charles Ford, Company G.....Stomach, slight
Sergeant Jacob L. Wright, Company H..Hand, slight
Benjamin L. Garring, Company H.....Foot, slight
E. Burke, Company H.....Wrist, slight
L. C. Clostrier, Company H.....Hand, slight
David Patterson, Company H.....Ankle, slight
B. W. Gurd, Company H.....Wrist, slight
M. Nealy, Company H.....Head, slight
George Harris, Company H.....Leg, slight
D. D. Wedell, Company H.....Shoulder, slight
H. C. Boyer, Company I.....Cheek, slight
G. Reeder, Company I.....Side, slight
William Lenty, Company K.....Head, slight
Hopkins Smith, Company K.....Shoulder, slight

TWELFTH IOWA—A. J. WOOD, COLONEL.

Killed.

E. C. Buckner, Company A....Shot through right eye
J. J. Stillman, Company B.....Shot through head

Wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Coulter.....Left thigh, slightly
Frank B. Reed, Company A.....Left hand, slight
Jos. Staits, Company B.....Left arm amputated
Henry Fry, Company B.....Left ear, severely
Sergt. J. P. Johnson, Company B.....Thigh, slight
Jesse Thayer, Company B.....Forefinger shot off
Edward Wood, Company B.....Slightly
Wesley Bort, Company B.....Head, slight
First Lieut. D. B. Henderson, Company C.....Chin
W. B. Warner, Company C.....Thigh, severely
W. W. Quivey, Company C.....Slightly
Sergt. E. W. Calder, Company D.....Hip, severely
John W. Rowan, Company D.....Thumb shot off
E. A. King, Company E.....Leg, severely
Chas. Switzer, Company E.....Cheek, slight
S. J. Crowbrunt, Company E.....Wrist, slight
R. C. Palmer, Company F.....Head, slight
George Keoff, Company F.....Head, slight
James W. Taylor, Company F.....Shoulder, slight
William Kuncher, Company F..Head and eyes, slight
Chris. Christaphen, Company G.....Slight
A. G. Price, Company H.....Thigh, slight
J. B. Flamken, Company H.....Thigh, slight
TheophHus Eaton, Company I.....Thumb shot off
Patrick McManus, Company I.....Shoulder, slight
Thos. Wilson, Company I...Thigh shattered severely
Corporal Wm. Matthews, Company K....Hip, slight
J. H. Johnson, Company K.....Hand, slight

SEVENTH IOWA—COL. LANMAN.

Killed.

M. C. Stewart, Company D.
Michael Wright, Company E.

Wounded.

Chas. Goochnu, Company A.....Slight
John Brown, Company B.....Hand, slight
J. P. Bailey, Company B.....Back and arm, slight
W. E. Newman, Company B.....Leg, severe
John C. Walling, Company B.....Hand, slight
D. C. Andrew, Company B.....Leg, slight
Lieut. Wm Moore, Company C....Left eye shot out
Sergeant W. H. Berka, Company C.....Knee, slight
F. M. Hoover, Company C.....Eye, slight
W. H. Vaulandingham, Company C....Finger, slight
Hiram Roberts, Company C.....Breast, slight
Corporal D. S. Sharp, Company C.....Leg, slight
W. Ells, Company C.....Shoulder, slight
D. Helmic, Company C.....Leg, slight
T. C. Leary, Company C.....Arm, slight
Lieut. J. B. Sample, Company D.....Groin, slight
Jno. Bray, Company D.....Head, slight
N. M. Redding, Company D.....Hand, slight
Sergt. Hugh C. Allen, Company E.....Thigh, severe
Herman Husker, Company F.....Leg, slight
Patrick Deverani, Company F.....Back, slight
Eli Saul, Company F.....Foot, slight
Warren Klaney, Company F.....Cheek, severe
Corporal Columbus Dilton, Company G.....Slight
Wm. Kearns, Company G.....Slight
Eli Sweet, Company G.....Slight
J. B. Graham, Company G.....Slight
Sergt. J. S. Montgomery, Company H.....Cheek
Sergt. R. A. Graham, Company H.....Thigh, slight
Wm. Vanatta, Company H.....Head, slight
Jno. A. Vanatta, Company H.....Heel, slight
Theophilus Firree, Company H.....Hip, slight
Jos. Carr, Company H.....Back, slight
Sergt. F. A. Irvin, Company I.....Face, severely
A. N. Stafford, Company K.....Thigh, severely
Jos. Storts, Company K.....Slight
F. Dillon, Company K.....Slight

SECOND IOWA.

Major N. P. Chipman.....Wounded severely
Col. J. M. Tuttle...Wounded by leg being shot from under him.

COMPANY A.

Private Richard Higham.....Killed
Second-Lieut. D. Tisdale.....Slightly wounded
Corporal Eli Ramsey.....Severely wounded
Private L. Farr.....Probably mortally
Private J. M. Fallon.....Severely
Private D. H. Underhill.....Slightly
Private D. Allendorf.....Slightly
Private G. D. Saylier.....Severely
Private Robert Hall.....Severely
Private Jas. Quicksell.....Slightly
Private James Kerr.....Slightly
Private Samuel Evans.....Severely
Corporal Henry Sieberly.....Slightly
Private J. J. Goodrich.....Slightly
Private W. W. R. Harper.....Severely
Private Thomas H. Stevenson.....Severely
Private John Tougher.....Severely
Private John Keppler.....Slightly
Private J. D. Bosworth.....Slight

...ers may wish to purchase. A moderate amount of money should be given the prisoners by their friends, for the purpose. Should money be offered them in excess of this sum, in your opinion, than may be necessary for this purpose, you may receive it in trust for the prisoners, and issue it to them from time to time, as expedient.

Sixth—You will provide comfortable hospital quarters (and stores) in the prison, where all the sick must be properly and kindly treated. It is supposed that ample surgical aid will be found among the prisoners; but if not, you will notify this Department, when the deficiency will be promptly remedied.

Seventh—A strong guard will at all hours be maintained, sufficient to preserve order and prevent escape.

Eighth—Yourself and staff and such others as may from day to day be detailed for duty, will alone be permitted to visit or hold intercourse with the prisoners, unless expressly permitted by this department.

Ninth—The list of the prisoners may be examined at all reasonable hours, and if a relation or friend desires to see a prisoner, you may, at your discretion, give them an interview outside of the prison, but in the presence of an officer or private who commands your fullest confidence. All letters to or from prisoners must be examined before delivery.

(Signed,) DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FORT DONELSON, Sunday, March 2.

The two leading features of the battle were the storming of the enemy's works by Gen. Smith's Division on our extreme left, and their attack on our extreme right, where they advanced from their works and attempted to cut their way out, and where the conflict raged with varying fortunes during the most of the day.

In the former case the woods are open and with but little undergrowth—the felled trees, however, much obstructing our advance up the hill. It was a gallant and fearless charge, and reflected the highest honor on the Iowa and Indiana troops who made it. Its success was a vital point gained, and contributed largely to the glorious result.

In the latter, (that is, their attack on our right,) the locality of the conflict is some distance outside their works, the ground not so precipitous, while the woods are thick and the undergrowth dense.

The appearance of the timber here presents a curious and extraordinary spectacle. It is literally riddled with balls, and looks as if it had been subjected both to a general "blazing" process and the passage of a hurricane. For a space of several hundred yards in width by nearly a mile in length there is scarcely a tree that bullets have not barked or passed through or lodged in, or a twig that is not niched, split, skinned, or cut off. Hundreds of trees have half a dozen to a dozen bullets each in them, and many twigs may be found with as great a number of gashes. Saplings from three to four inches in diameter have been so nearly cut in two that they have fallen to the ground. The terrible power of the Minié bullet is here strikingly displayed. It has performed feats of destruction which it would be thought impossible for any gun of less caliber than a field piece. The enemy appeared to be mostly armed with smooth-bore rifles and shot-guns, from the latter of which they fired heavy charges of buck-shot and small bullets, which were very effective at the short range at which the fighting had to be done in these dense woods. Nearly all the balls from both sides have swept along within six feet of the ground, showing the accurate character of the firing. The track of the leaden storm is as distinctly marked as that of a tornado.

Scattered over the ground in every direction—notwithstanding the relic hunters have been busy ever since—are still to be seen coats, hats, pantaloons, shoes, pieces of blankets, haversacks, canteens, cartridge-boxes, remains of rations, plates, knives, forks, spoons, &c. The frequency that cartridge-boxes are met with is fearfully suggestive of the number who fell, for a soldier has no occasion to throw away his cartridge-box either in a fight or panic, nor is it likely to be taken off of him in moving him from the field; so every cartridge-box may be regarded as the representative of one upon whom the deadly missiles did their work.

THE GRAVES.

The dead are usually buried where they fell. You stumble upon them in all parts of the woods, sometimes singly and sometimes in rows. Generally a little piece of board at the head contains, in pencil marks, the occupant's name, his company and regiment. In one row of graves, in the edge of the only open spot near by, (a little field surrounded by woods,) are laid thirty-five of the Ninth and Forty-first Illinois. They all fell in the skirts of the woods surrounding it. The friends of some have already had the bodies disinterred and sent home for burial. As I passed through the woods at dusk, on my return, I found several members of a regiment taking up that of their Lieutenant for this purpose, and as they scraped the last handfull of dirt on the piece of blanket that covered his face, and lifted it off, I almost expected to see his features start into life, so natural did the form look as he lay in his military garb.

AN INCIDENT.

Col. KINNEY, of the Fifty-sixth Ohio, related to me one of those strange and melancholy incidents which the fortunes of war sometimes bring to pass. As he was riding along the breastworks, a day or two after the surrender, and while many of the dead were still unburied, he observed before him a private in his regiment, named BOWMAN, strolling along. As he came up, he noticed the latter suddenly start back, as if transfixed at the sight of a body before him. Approaching him, the Colonel asked him what surprised him, and added that he supposed he would have become accustomed to seeing dead bodies by this time. Turning to his inquirer, with an expression on his face such as only a discovery like this could produce, and pointing to the body, he replied "Colonel! *That is my brother!*" His brother had been a resident of Tennessee, and had joined the Confederate army, but he had no knowledge of his whereabouts, or thought of his being one of the victims of the bloody conflict, until he thus accidentally stumbled across his dead body. Procuring a blanket, and the assistance of some comrades, he wrapped him in it, and buried him in the spot where he had fallen.

RELICS.

Hundreds of trees have been chipped for bullets, and twigs cut with numerous scars upon them as mementoes of the battle, while the cane business is assuming formidable dimensions, and the woods around bid fair to soon be almost cleared of their undergrowth suitable for walking sticks. Large quantities of swords, bayonets, knives, shot-guns, rifles, pistols, &c., picked up on the field, are in the hands of soldiers and others, and either preserved as souvenirs, or sent home to friends, or presented or disposed of to visitors. Capt. A. L. WALLER, of Co. F, Seventy-eighth Ohio, presented several articles to a party of us while at this quarters, a daguerreotype of some rebel's lady-love failing to the lot of the writer, in possession of the original of which might almost make one consent to be a rebel himself. Speaking of daguerreotypes, another gentleman showed me one found among some papers of the redoubtable PILLOW. It is that of a buxom-looking darkie dame, whose countenance gives evidence of her full appreciation of the importance of the tender relation she bears to the General, and wears very much the air of "some rest," &c. The desire to return to his mate doubtless stimulated GIDEON'S hasty exit from the field of Donelson, and he is probably now seeking in her soft endearments the consolation he needs in this the hour of Confederate calamity. One of our party purchased of a soldier a knife two feet six inches long in the blade, which was doubtless prepared by some brave and fire-belching warrior with the confident expectation of performing deeds of unheard-of valor, but which, with its doughty owner, (unless he took legs and fell with PILLOW and FLOYD,) was destined to ingloriously fall into the hands of the ruthless invaders. It is a cross between a meat-axe, cleaver and bowie-knife. A number of sabres found appear to be of revolutionary fabric, and are probably relics of ancestors which the champions of "Southern rights" shouldered on and went forth to assert their new "inalienable rights." Best discretion came to their aid at the ...ering Ice.

...Rebel Code Civil—Reorganization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The laws of war, from the days of the Greeks and Romans to this day, have always superseded the code civil to the extent of the necessities of war. Our Constitution confers on the President high executive and supreme martial powers, so that he can legally, in times of invasion and insurrection, dispense with and wholly supersede the code civil, with all its judicial and legislative functions, as far as he judges necessary. The writer of this article has written a full exposition of this important principle of our Constitution, and which also rests on the right of self-preservation, which belongs to all nations and persons, as a gift of God to insure continued existence. From the time when EDWARD LIVINGSTON, an able jurist, defended Gen. JACKSON for declaring and enforcing martial law in 1815, to this time, this doctrine has been sustained by the National Government. Our exposition of this doctrine is now the settled law. (Halleck's Int. L. and L. of War, 375.) Judges have so held.

The martial power of the President enables him to organize a temporary military government in Tennessee and the other rebel States until the rebellion is crushed out, when Congress and the President have full constitutional authority to organize territorial governments, in the view to lift the minority Union party out of the dust, humiliation and suffering of JEFF. DAVIS's military despotism, and to place the Union men exclusively in power, or to put down treason by our arms, and reorganize the States by State Conventions applying for admission, and Congress and the President admitting *them on terms that shall prostrate forever the political power of slavery, and insure uniform Republican State governments.* (Halleck's Int. L. & L. W. 375; Gardner Inst. 76, 193-195, 208, 508—606, 553, 569, 570.)

If the traitors (who are a large majority in the rebel States) were to ask Congress to allow them to lay down their arms, and be represented in that body as heretofore, and so end this rebellion, the request ought not to be listened to, *as the Union men would be left without relief or redress in over eleven rebel States, and we should take into Congress our avowed enemies.* The spirit of the rebels is shown by the polite and hostile conduct of the widow POLK, relict of President POLK, when edited on at Nashville, by our high officers. She is a lady, amiable and talented.

Between despotism and freedom there is here and in Europe an irrepressible conflict, and the friends of freedom everywhere, if wise, will disarm and make powerless the friends of despotism, of monarchy, of Slavery, and of reopening the Slave-trade, foreign and inter-State.

Our rebels have invited foreign monarchs to America to assist in destroying our Union, and are their open or secret allies.

Let us crush out this rebellion, and then organize the Republic so that a Slave oligarchy, and ambitious demagogues, and ambitious military aspirants can never again have the power to reproduce an insurrection. Slave representation and taxation must be expelled from the Constitution, and the political power of the rebel States must be vested in Union men, the rebel property and domain must pay for the losses of the Union men, their confiscated debts and property seized to rebel use, and the leading rebels must be punished, unless they find safety in voluntary exile. These things must be done, or our Republic will become an unsafe dwelling-place for freemen.

HAMILTON.

CLIPPINGS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, Feb. 12, 1862.

The President of the Confederate States has called upon the Executive of the State of Alabama to furnish twelve additional regiments to serve for three years, or during the war. A similar call has been made upon the other States, in proportion to their white population. This requisition is made necessary by the mighty power which the Lincoln despotism is now putting forth for our subjugation.

The troops will be accepted by companies, to be afterwards organized into regiments. The company and field officers will be elected by the men, and the rule of promotion in the Confederate Army will then apply. Convenient camps will be established, where the troops will rendezvous. Transportation will be furnished from the place of organization of the companies. After their arrival in camp, and they are mustered into service, they will be clothed, subsisted, equipped, and armed by the Confederate States. Each private and non-commissioned officer will be entitled to a bounty of $50.

A company organization must contain 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 2 second lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, and not less than 64 nor more than 100 privates. Ten companies will form a regiment.

When the muster roll of a company has been completed by enlistment, and the company has been organized by the election of its officers, and is tendered to this department for three years or the war, it will be accepted and ordered into camp.

Tenders of companies must be made unconditionally, and for three years or the war. Such troops, and none others, are now demanded, and if not promptly furnished by volunteer enlistments, other means must and will be used to meet the requisition.

Alabama has never yet failed to respond to any call made upon her for the defence of our glorious cause, and she will not, now that her own soil has been invaded, for a moment hesitate.

The contest in which we are engaged has assumed a magnitude and ferocity which makes this demand imperative. The recent bold adventures of the enemy demonstrate that his organization, armaments and valor have been undervalued; and his successes will stimulate him to attempt achievements of greater daring and importance. Besides the vast columns which press our frontier lines, he is gathering his armed flotillas to harass our coasts, destroy our property and desolate our homes. Upon the swollen tide of the Tennessee River he has driven his gunboats even within the borders of Alabama, whose soil has hitherto been spared the pollution of his footprints. His immense fleets are gathering upon her coasts, and thousands of hired soldiery are preparing for an attack upon her only seaport city.

Alabamians! you have been slumbering while the enemy have been preparing for your destruction! Arouse, and rally to the defence of your country. Let not a day or an hour be lost. Besides the brave men who have already entered the army there are *seventy thousand* freemen left in your State to recruit their broken ranks and swell their columns. The great battles of your freedom are yet to be fought. The inalienable right of self-government inherited from your fathers, and all you hold dear on earth, are involved in the mighty issue. Let the call to arms ring over the State, and let the wings of the wind bear back the response of ten thousand brave men, "*we come! we come!*" With an unwavering confidence in the justice of their cause, and in humble reliance upon the Omnipotent arm, let them rush to the field of danger and the triumph which awaits them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the city of Montgomery, this 12th day of February, A. D., 1862, and of the independence of the Confederate States of America the first year.

JNO. GILL SHORTER.

By the Governor.
P. H. BRITTAN, Secretary of State.

THE EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

A correspondent of the Lynchburgh *Republican*, writing from Bowling Green, under date of the 13th inst., says:

"Bowling Green has been evacuated and abandoned. A portion of our troops are falling back on Nashville, as I leave, and a portion of them have gone in another direction, which it may be imprudent to mention at this time. As we reached the dépôt everything was in commotion. As civilians were excluded from the return trains to give place to sick soldiers and defenceless women and children, who were fleeing from their homes for places of greater safety. The movements, however, were all conducted in a most orderly and quiet way, and showed that they were dictated by cool wisdom and devoted patriotism, and not by panic and fear.

Bowling Green is a beautiful town of about 3,000 inhabitants, and the whole country between this place and Nashville is one of the finest, most cultivated and productive I have seen outside of Virginia.

There are said to be several Union traitors in this place, and last night they showed the fiendish exultation at the departure of our troops by setting fire to a large portion of the village occupied by Secessionists. Several buildings were consumed.

We are at this moment leaving Bowling Green for Nashville. Gen. BEAUREGARD and Gen. JOHNSTON, with their Staffs, are on board. As we move slowly away, the ladies crowd the balcony of a distant residence, and beneath the stars and bars of a Confederate flag, dosting triumphantly over them, are waving their kerchiefs in token of honor to the gallant commanders, who are just changing their field of active operations. What heroism and patriotism have been displayed by these, the most defenceless and persecuted! It is not thought probable that the enemy will make an immediate advance along the Bowling Green route, unless they defeat us at Fort Donelson. In that event an advance movement along the whole line of the enemy will be promptly made, and terrible fighting will ensue. Before this reaches you, therefore, you will doubtless receive by telegraph stirring news from this quarter.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Feb. 27, learns "from Mr. FLEMING, who has just arrived in this city from Knoxville, that our friends at Cumberland Gap have been largely reinforced recently, and that the Federals had come down almost within sight of our camp. A fight is said to be imminent at that place, and our friends felt certain of success."

NORTH CAROLINA SHOE FACTORY.

The Raleigh *Register* publishes the following advertisement:

"The subscribers adopt this method of informing the public that they have established, and have now in operation in Raleigh, a manufactory of wooden shoes, which they can confidently recommend as the cheapest shoes now manufactured, and also as an article which will prove valuable and lasting. Their shoes are made of gum and poplar wood, and are lined and finished off with leather tops and ears. These shoes are lighter than leather brogans of the same number. They are impervious to water, and, while they will last a long time, they will also keep the feet perfectly dry. They will be found very suitable for railroad and field hands, and also for sentinels and soldiers who are much exposed. The poplar shoes are very light, and can be easily worn by any one.

The subscribers have also in operation at their establishment a machine for making shoe lasts, and they are turning out large quantities of this article so indispensable to shoemakers, at fair prices.

They are selling their shoes at $1 75 per pair, wholesale, and $2 retail. Terms cash on delivery."

RICHMOND BLUES.

The following standing appeal appears in the Richmond *Dispatch*:

RALLY! MEN OF RICHMOND.
TO YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

One hundred MEN are wanted, at once, to fill up this glorious command, and to avenge the death of its gallant leader, Capt. O. JENNINGS WISE, who fell whilst nobly defending the hearthstones and firesides of the people of the South, who are now battling against overwhelming odds of Hessian soldiers now desecrating the soil of Virginia by their unholy tread. Will not the young men of Richmond step forward, with one accord, and enroll their names under the Southern banner? Are they willing to see the Capital of the Old Dominion—the home of the Blues, the birthplace of their mothers and sisters—invaded, and conquered by the hirelings of the Lincoln despotism, without taking up arms, and with patriotic devotion welcome their oppressors with bloody hands to hospitable graves? Better die, if needs be, with the Stars and Bars of LIBERTY floating over them, than tamely submit to the yoke of bondage now ready for their necks. Rally, then, young men, to the call of Gen. WISE and the cause of the South, and defend your hearth-stones from the aggressor's tread, or fall, if needs be, in defence of all that is sacred and dear to the Southern heart.

A bounty of $50 will be given to all who join the company. Apply at the recruiting office, on Main-street, over P. H. TAYLOR's music store.

Lieut. R. S. SANXAY, Recruiting Officer.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

In the North Carolina State Convention on Friday, Feb. 21, the President announced that he had just received a letter from the President of the Confederate States, and thought it was of such a character as to be considered in secret session, and on motion of Mr. REID, the Convention went into secret session.

Mr. RUFFIN offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Certain rumors are current that in the late battle on Roanoke Island, between the forces of the Confederate States and those of the United States, some of the former behaved badly; and, *whereas*, certain regiments and companies of North Carolina troops formed a part of the Confederate army there engaged, and it is the sincere desire of the Convention, and of the people of this State, to remove as soon as possible, any such imputation on them, if unjust; it is therefore,

Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed to call for the official report of the said battle, and to send to this body a copy of the same, and also of the proceedings of any Court of Inquiry or Court Martial, that may be held touching the defences of the said Island, and the behavior of the troops from this State engaged in the said battle.

GOV. CLAIB. JACKSON.

"This gallant patriot," says the Memphis *Appeal* of Feb. 19, "who is at present in the city, made a speech to our citizens on yesterday, at the City Hall, in which he ably vindicated the validity of the scrip, and also the credit of the State of Missouri. He very properly maintained that they were as sound as any other similar currency in the South, and as they constituted the all of the Missouri soldier, they should be received by the country generally as on a par with other State obligations. The Governor's speech on war matters was spirited and encouraging."

"A NEW DODGE."

Under this caption, the Richmond *Dispatch*, of Feb. 27, says:

"The Confederate States Government, which buys hay by weight for the army horses, have found, in a great number of bales, recently purchased, oak stumps, fence rails, logs of wood, bits of iron, rocks and other articles, put in by the enterprising owners, to increase the weight of the articles and their own profits. Some people will stoop to anything to make a cent."

COL. CORCORAN AT PETERSBURGH.

The Petersburgh *Express* contains the following account of the adventures of Col. CORCORAN and his companions, while spending a day in that city:

"The indignation of the community was deeply aroused on Friday last by the appearance of several Yankee prisoners, who had arrived in town that day, roaming freely about our streets. This indignation was heightened by the knowledge that these men had been received into the houses of one or more of our citizens, and that *cicerones* were in attendance upon them, guiding them from one drinking saloon to another, for what else, the public does not know. While we do not wish to palliate at all the indiscretion of which some persons were guilty in their deportment toward the Yankees, we are inclined to think, from our knowledge of the circumstances, that the affair was magnified in the estimation of the public by exaggerated reports.

Early in the day information was carried to the Mayor that Colonel CORCORAN had been seen to enter the store of Messrs. SCOTT & HARRISON, on Sycamore-street, in company with Mr. DELANEY, the head cutter for SCOTT & SHAVER, and that subsequent observation had discovered the Yankee Colonel seated inside in close conversation with several gentlemen. Officer PETERSON was detailed to inquire into the matter, who took DELANEY in charge and conducted him before the Mayor. Mr. A. L. SCOTT was also requested to attend the examination of DELANEY.

In the meantime the excitement of the crowd became very high near the store, and Col. CORCORAN was led out through the back entrance of the building and conducted by Officer JENNETTE to the Richmond dépôt, where the balance of the prisoners were under guard. Mr. DELANEY stated to the Mayor that he had known Col. CORCORAN intimately in Ireland and New-York; that CORCORAN was well acquainted with his family, and since he had had no communication with them for months past, he had merely invited him (CORCORAN) into the store to receive and bear to them a friendly letter which he had written for the purpose. He further stated that he had said nothing that would result in injury to the Southern States, and that nothing was further from his intentions.

Mr. SCOTT confirmed this statement, and said that he believed DELANEY to be true to the South.

The letter being in the possession of Col. CORCORAN, a messenger was sent to request his presence before the Mayor. In due time he appeared and exhibited the letter, in which nothing objectionable was found. He also corroborated the statements of Messrs. DELANEY and SCOTT.

The examination resulted in the discharge of DELANEY.

MUSTERING THE MILITIA.

A dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Jackson, Miss., Feb. 17, says:

"A proclamation has been issued calling upon every citizen, able to bear arms, to have his arms in readiness. Troops are enlisted under the call for seven regiments to rendezvous at Grenada and Corinth. The twenty companies of twelve months' men will rendezvous at Meridian. Boards of Police in all the county are to appoint enrollers under the military bill preparatory to drafting; also, to establish gunshops to repair arms."

Yesterday morning, says the *Appeal*, of Feb. 19, Gov. RECTOR, of Arkansas, issued a proclamation drafting into immediate service every man in the State, subject to military duty, to respond within twenty days.

ARRIVED.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 25th ult., says:

"We have the pleasant news this morning that a fine steamship has reached one of the Southern ports in safety, bringing 10,000 Enfield rifles and 50,000 pounds of gunpowder. The arms are already in the hands of those who know how to use them."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* furnishes us with these items:

"We hear that Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH has been sent to command our forces in the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap. Gen. LOSING is relieved from the Department of Virginia, and it is understood that he will go South, probably to North Carolina. Gen. CRITTENDEN has demanded a Court of Inquiry with reference to the Somerset disaster.

The Government stores were rapidly transferred from Nashville to less exposed points. One hundred and thirty thousand pounds of bacon arrived at Atlanta on the 20th, and other stores were on their way.

Gen. MAGRUDER has gone to Weldon, N. C., to take command at that point.

Major GEORGE W. RAINS, of the "C. S. A." Artillery and Ordnance, advertises for three thousand powder barrels, to be received at the Government powder works at Augusta.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:

"It is understood that the institution of the permanent Government, besides producing a reorganization of the Cabinet, will be followed by a readjustment of the employes of the departments. Because a man 'fit the Ingens in Texas,' it does not follow that he is qualified for high administrative duties; nor because a patriot 'left all and followed' the banner of secession, it does not follow that he should be thrust 'down to foot' in the departments and below stairwait young men, whose physical development better fit them for shouldering a musket than handling a pen."

The Charleston *Courier*, though admitting, with mortification, the recent great disasters to the rebel cause, says the contest must be continued—the advance of the United States forces met at every step with any and every kind of weapon—with the torch, the bayonet, the powder train and rifle. It also discovers, or it says, "influences at work in the minds of the people which promise a rich fruition, and we at last begin to appreciate the necessity of raising every hand, employing every faculty and developing every resource that can be of use in beating back the angry wave of invasion rolling upon us."

The Charleston *Courier* says:

"A cargo of *coffee, salt, medicines* and *dry goods* has lately reached a Confederate port. We learn that the steamer *Nelly* had left Nassau for a port further south. The schooner known here as the *Helen*, was forced into Nassau by stress of weather, and was still there at last accounts. The schooner *Sallie*, Capt. HYMS, was also at that place. The pilot-boat *Charleston* had sailed from Nassau. The schooner *Col. McCrea*, we regret to learn, has lately been lost on the coast.

A splendid gunboat, named *Trent*, was launched at New-Orleans recently, and a Little Rock paper says: "The New-Orleanians have been wiser than any of us. They have built boats and made the Lower Mississippi impregnable. If Memphis had done the same thing, she would not quake so often. One-tenth part of the money that was taken all over Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas, to buy up necessaries to speculate upon, would have built a fine gunboat flotilla."

The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says Gen. WISE, before he left Richmond, said "he was going to Roanoke Island as the shortest way to Fort Warren." Fortunately for the General, he was confined to his bed, at Nag's Head, on the day of the fight, and was saved the anticipated journey northward.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy*, of the 23d, says that an address has been issued to the mechanics of that State, calling on them to make pikes and side-knives to arm 10,000 men within March. The same paper says: "We almost wish every musket in the Confederacy was in the bottom of the ocean and no chance to get any more."

The Atlanta *Confederacy* says: "We understand that President DAVIS has taken the field in person, and is now at Murfreesboro'—the Inauguration on Saturday next being put off. We cannot vouch for the truth of this, though it is reported and believed here."

On the night of the 12th inst., says the Galveston *News*, the *Niagara*, the three-masted schooner and the *Sam Houston*, left the anchorage on Galveston. There is now no blockading vessel to be seen but the *Santee*, which has been there for five months past.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says there are now in the army of the Potomac as many as five brigades in want of commanders, to wit: Wigfall's, Toombs'. Sam. Jones', Cocke's and Ewell's. It is thought WIGFALL may remain in the field, but Gen. TOOMBS will not.

"Four Federal gunboats," says the Mobile *Register*, of Feb 21, appeared off Fort Morgan on Wednesday evening. They are evidently gathering for an attack. Thanks to the vigor of Gen. BRAGG, even if they escape by the guns of Morgan and Gaines, they cannot reach the city."

The *Appeal* don't believe the report about the Union feeling exhibited at Florence, Ala., on the arrival of the gunboat, and the reason for disbelief is that "we would, ere this, have heard of a few cases of *hanging* in North Alabama."

The total indebtedness of Florida is less than a million of dollars. She has had a coast to defend, and has had State troops. Arkansas spent half a million in specie, and has run in debt two millions of dollars since the State seceded.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says a gentleman in Dawson, Terrell County, has succeeded in making cotton cards, and is now engaged in manufacturing them. He is a public benefactor.

North Carolina has three regiments, severally named the Herring Regiment, the Mackerel Regiment and the Persimmon Regiment.

Maj.-Gen. BRAGG has been put in command at Mobile. He was succeeded at Pensacola by Brig.-Gen. JONES.

The Mobilians have just launched a gunboat, named the *Morgan*, the first one ever built in Alabama.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

DIRECT FROM MEMPHIS.

From the St. Louis Evening News, March 1.

We had an opportunity yesterday of conversing with a gentleman who left Memphis last Saturday, and reached St. Louis yesterday morning. He came to New-Madrid by boat, thence by land to Price's Landing, where he crossed the river to Illinois, reaching the Central Railroad. He has been a citizen of St. Louis, but for some time past has been living at Memphis.

He says there was much depression at Memphis, caused by the late rebel defeats, particularly those on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers; and it was generally admitted that Memphis was in great danger. All the gold and silver in the Banks, and the treasures of private individuals, had been sent off to New-Orleans for safety. Confederate money, Tennessee notes, and shinplasters had gone down—or rather, all commodities had gone up. There was no money to be had but paper notes and shinplasters, and of course they had to circulate to the variable value, being indicated not by their own fall, but by the rise in price of all articles of trade and consumption.

He says gold could not be bought at any price, and even silver change had entirely disappeared from circulation. The people of Memphis, however, show no signs of yielding, but say they will defend their city. All persons of military age turn out at 2 o'clock in the afternoon every day, for the purpose of drilling. But they are almost entirely destitute of arms, and use sticks and umbrellas in their drill. Only a few shot-guns were to be had in the city. A large number of pikes were being manufactured, and with these they hope to compete with the Minié rifles and muskets of the Federal troops.

There are no fortifications at Memphis. The design is to protect the city, if possible, by a defence at Fort Pillow, just below Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis. At this point, there is a bold and nearly precipitous bluff, about eighty feet above the level of the river, commanding a stretch of the river for three miles above, while the land approach to the fort is protected by a rugged conformation of the ground, and by Hatchee River, which empties into the Mississippi a mile above the fort. A call had been made for several thousand negroes from the neighboring counties to complete the works at Fort Pillow.

There were ten troops at Memphis. At New-Madrid there is a fort, just below the town, and defended by a force whose strength our informant had no means of ascertaining. He understood that the post was under command of a Gen. GRANT. It is a mistake, our informant states, to suppose that the many St. Louisans who went to Memphis last Summer are in the army. Very few of them are, but are living in Memphis as private citizens, making a living as they best can.

There is no great scarcity of necessaries at the South, though many articles, such as tea, coffee, butter and salt, are high. Sweet potatoes are abundant and cheap, and many persons make them their chief article of food. Leather had become cheaper since the erection of tanneries throughout the country. Nearly all articles of clothing and other fabrics of general use, formerly imported, were being manufactured in the Southern States. The stores, however, are destitute of the fine goods formerly sold, and the apothecary shops are almost etirely bare.

The rebels have established powder mills in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and have an abundance of powder, such as it is—a very weak article, and deficient in power. As an evidence of this, it may be stated that many of the Federal soldiers wounded at Fort Donelson, picked the buckshot out of their merely skin-deep wounds without the assistance of surgeons.

A LOYAL POSTMISTRESS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOLBROOK'S *United States Mail* publishes a letter written by a lady, formerly a Postmistress in South Carolina, who remained loyal to the last. She writes:

"I was appointed to the charge of the Post-office of this little village in the Summer of 1856, on the death of my father, who had filled the office for fifteen years, and having previously acted as his assistant, was consequently thoroughly familiar with the duties of my new post, and fulfilled them, I believe, to the entire satisfaction of the community and the Department. About the time of the passage of the famous (or rather infamous) ordinance of secession, I was waited upon by a self-appointed 'Committee,' who, knowing that I had never hesitated to express my sentiments on the subject, stated that they had called on me to say that a repetition of the 'offence' would be instantly followed by my forcible expulsion from the State.

'Gentlemen,' said I, 'I have the honor to hold an office under the Government of the United States. Before entering upon its duties, I took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of those United States; that oath I shall endeavor to keep as long as I live. Your threats cannot compel me to break it, nor can the secession of this State absolve me from it. My grandfather fought under MARION, and stood beside Sergeant JASPER when he fell at Moultrie; and I shall not disgrace the blood in my veins by turning traitor.'

That night I wrote to the Department, informing them of the circumstances, and requesting instructions as to what course to pursue. To this I never received any reply, and I presume my letter was intercepted. About two weeks afterwards, learning that the same 'Committee' were about to take possession of the office, I carefully secreted the money and postage stamps (amounting to about $75) on hand at the time, in order, if possible, to forward them to Washington; so that when the 'Committee' made their second visit, they found not much to take possession of, beyond a beggarly account of empty mail-bags, and the not very sumptuous furniture of the establishment. I was of course obliged to vacate the premises; but the gentlemen were either afraid or ashamed to carry out their threats of banishment, for I am here yet, living in hopes of once more seeing the beneficent rule of the United States Government displace the wretched anarchy under which we now suffer; and when I pray 'God speed the day!' I am sure the prayer is echoed in the hearts of thousands of loyal South Carolinians around me. The Post-office is still making a pretence of being in operation, receiving a 'semi-occasional' mail, and serving as a lounging-place for all the male gossips of the place. It was a fortunate circumstance for me that I was not wholly dependent on the salary of the office for my support; but my successor is still more happy in that respect—for if he had to rely on the 'bonds' which he receives for his services, I fear that his career would terminate in the county poor-house.

I am glad to be able to record that I succeeded in transmitting the stamps and funds in my charge safely to Washington, notwithstanding the difficulties of the task; and so, having maintained 'a conscience void of offence' so far as my duty to the Government is concerned, I am bidding my time—not very patiently, I am afraid, but still with a firm hope of the ultimate triumph of the right."

ITEMS FROM SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

From the Louisville Journal, March 2.

A gentleman who left Nashville on Saturday evening informs us that the railroad connection between that city and Louisville is complete, save as to the bridge ten miles this side of Nashville, which was slightly damaged by water on Saturday evening. Gen. McCOOK has been placed in command at Nashville. Many rebel prisoners have been brought in to Nashville, no less than thirty having been taken on Friday. Twenty-five negroes who had been seized by the rebels and taken by their masters from the vicinity of Bowling Green were recovered at Nashville and returned to their masters on Saturday. The greater portion of the silver change in circulation at Nashville is composed of Mexican dollars and the bogus half-dollars manufactured at New-Orleans. The shinplasters issued by the banks and private companies do not pass as currency.

Our readers have seen the statement to the effect that, when the Federal troops occupied Clarksville, Tenn., they found among the citizens but one loyal Union man. We have from a reliable source some interesting reminiscences of this gallant Union man of Clarksville. His name is PEARY, and he is 60 years of age. The arguments of the secession leaders never for a moment swerved him, nor did the threats of the rebel mob at all terrify him. Early in the rebellion the minister of the church of which he was a member preached a violent secession sermon, which was enthusiastically received by the congregation generally, but it was too much for the gallant PEARY, who rose in the midst of the discourse and bade the minister good morning, thereby publicly censuring the minister and proclaiming his own loyalty.

We are authorized to state that hereafter no permits will be required of persons traveling within the limits of Kentucky on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and its several branches. Permits will still be required for the present of persons traveling into Tennessee. We, however, trust and believe that this requisition also will soon pass away with the revolutionary incubus that sits on the fair body of our sister State.

A correspondent, writing from St. Louis, asks us to give him information as to the condition of affairs on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. We are assured that all restrictions, not only upon travel but upon trade, on the part of the road, have been removed. There is some deficiency in the matter of rolling stock, but that deficiency will soon be supplied.

Capt. WILSON, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, was shot dead on Sunday night, on the Murfreesboro road about ten miles from Nashville. He went out to station pickets, and was shot from the bushes. His body was stripped of watch and clothes. The murderer was unknown, but several arrests were made.

The steamer *Bettie* returned to Cairo a few days ago from a trip up the Tennessee River, and brought with her 500 bushels of contraband wheat, which was taken aboard at Clifton, and which belonged to ISAAC RUSSELL, a well-known Louisville rebel.

Four hundred freight cars and fifteen locomotives are to be sent from Ohio to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The wheels are being changed to suit the guage of the Nashville Railroad, which is two inches wider than the Ohio roads.

We learn from Tennessee that, at the last dates, the rebels, in the direction of Columbia and Chattanooga, were tearing up the railroad and destroying not only the railroad bridges but all the bridges in the vicinity.

Col. R. S. MORROW, late Clerk of the Northern Bank at Paris, and brother-in-law of Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, has been appointed Mail Agent on the Kentucky Central Railroad.

We have rebel authority for the announcement that the nomination of Geo. B. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, to a Major-Generalship has been confirmed by the Congress at Richmond.

We are informed, that since the Federal army occupied Nashville, certain Southern currency has appreciated in value there, and that the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, Florida and Alabama pass freely at par.

Telegraphic communication has been reëstablished between this city and Nashville, Tenn.

THE PRISONERS AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

Capt. J. T. DREW writes from Columbia, S. C., under date of Feb. 14, to the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press:*

"The thick fog which has for the last two weeks enveloped us was yesterday swept away by a westerly wind, and the genial sun shines in a clear and serene sky. The little jail-yard, which has long been too muddy to walk in, again swarms with officers eager to stretch their legs on land once more. Last Sabbath we had another funeral. One more has been set free by death. Capt. SMYRN gave him a good coffin a military escort, and a quiet resting place. The goodness of heart that prompted this you will better appreciate when you learn how men have been disposed of in other places.

It is a strange coincidence that every one of our number who have died have been buried Sunday, and five of the six had letters arrive for them the day they were buried. And what seemed saddest, all these letters were full of hope and joy. One was from a mother to her only son, and breathed a prayer in every line for that son's health and safety. Another was from a sister, whose unchanging love seemed to grow stronger by absence and time. I never realized how much misfortune makes us feel for another's sorrows till I saw officers and men, old and young, dropping a tear of sympathy over those letters, which, alas! would only be answered by strangers!

The health of the men is generally good. Only ten sick. But if we remain here during the warm season, so many are crowded together in a small jail, that sickness and death to an alarming extent must surely follow. We are rather more crowded here than at Castle Pinckney, and yet I like this place better. * *

I am certain that a general exchange could be had at once, if Gen. WOOL could be allowed to arrange one with Gen. HUGER at Norfolk. There are many reasons why we are all painfully interested in exchanges, which it will not do for me to mention. And if at times I seem impatient, you must not attribute it to a want of endurance, or an unwillingness to suffer privations and hardships, for I tell you these are trifles to other things that must be borne. We know that our comrades are in the field, but cannot tell how they succeed. We know that other nations are watching for a chance to strike to the heart of the Young Giant Republic, but cannot tell how he is prepared to ward off the blow. And so we feel as though we were chained to a rock on some volcanic mountain, where we can feel the heaving of the earth beneath and know that she is shaken from summit to base, and yet cannot know whether her consuming fires and crushing rocks fall on friends or foes. Oh, for one day to go out into the world of light, and learn how things stand!

Three officers have been exchanged from here since we came. 'Chills and fevers' seem to be the general complaint here, but if we stop here many months longer, we shall not have life enough to do the 'shaking' with any sort of efficiency. 'The bone business' has become quite profitable. Many of the men sell rings and other trinkets enough to buy all the tobacco, food and clothing they need. Men are constantly coming to the officers in charge of us for them to procure them a 'Yankee curiosity.' I went into the business for awhile, and after laying by a competency (of bone rings, I mean,) I retired from the business. I 'kill time' now by writing."

RUSHING TO SEE THE FIGHT.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) *Jeffersonian*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening, except Sunday; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, TWENTY DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The most important news this morning is from the Upper Potomac. Leesburgh is now in possession of the National forces. Col. GEARY, on Friday night, left Lovettsville with his whole command, and marching through Wheatland and Waterford, taking a number of prisoners on the way, reached the vicinity of Leesburgh at sunrise yesterday morning, took possession of Fort Johnson, from which the rebels had fled, and soon after marched into the town with flags flying and bayonets fixed. Gen. HILL, in command of the rebels' retreated precipitately toward Middleburgh, and our forces soon occupied not only the town, but all the surrounding forts. Many rebels are reported to have been taken prisoners, and large quantities of stores were captured. The importance of this success of the National arms can hardly be estimated at present.

The next most important news this morning is from the Burnside Expedition. The first reports are, as usual, received through rebel channels, and are extremely meagre; but they are enough to indicate that Gen. BURNSIDE is at work once more in earnest, and that the rebels are in the utmost trepidation in consequence of his movements. The commander of a French steamer at Fortress Monroe, who came down from Norfolk on Friday, reports that our troops had occupied Winton in force, and were moving on to Suffolk, only a few miles from Norfolk, and the first station of importance on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. There is a turnpike road running from Winton to Suffolk, passing through Reynoldson and Somerton, and along this road our troops were probably proceeding. The rebels were concentrating a strong force at Suffolk to check Gen. BURNSIDE'S progress, but, notwithstanding this precaution, Norfolk was in a state of great excitement and dread. The people, it is stated, fear the city will be destroyed in case of attack—whether by our forces or by their own does not appear.

A dispatch from Denver City gives intelligence received there by military express, that a desperate battle took place, on the 21st ult., in New-Mexico, near Fort Craig, between the rebel forces under Gen. SIBLEY, and the National forces under Col. CANBY, in which both sides claimed to have been victorious. The battle was not decisive, however, as it was expected to be renewed the next day, and there is little doubt that the National forces were ultimately victorious, as KIT CARSON, with reinforcements, was only fifteen miles from Fort Craig, when the battle was fought. Capt. MCRAE, who had charge of the National artillery, and all his command, were killed at their posts, and the cannon were captured by the rebels. The losses are reported to be heavy on both sides.

New-Madrid, in Southeastern Missouri, a town on the Mississippi River, is likely to be the theatre of the next important battle in the West. A rebel army of between five and ten thousand men, supported by four gunboats, is said to be collected there—a portion of them lately stationed at Columbus. The National forces under Gen. POPE have completely invested the town, and some skirmishing had already taken place on Thursday last. Commodore FOOTE will probably clear the river of the rebel gunboats, after which, Gen POPE will have little difficulty in winning a victory.

A rebel dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., confirms the report that Murfreesboro, Tenn., has been occupied by our troops, and gives the additional information that the rebel General, A. S. JOHNSTON, had retreated to Decatur, Ala., a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This indicates that the rebels, instead of concentrating at Chattanooga, as anticipated, are tending toward Memphis, where the great stand is to be made to dispute the possession of the Mississippi Valley.

The Richmond papers of Friday last contain an announcement of the arrest of a number of Union men, principally Germans. The discovery by a detective officer, in the room of the Turners, of two National flags, and a painting of the Goddess of Liberty, with other Union symbols, led to the arrests.

The rebels give as a reason for not exchanging Col. CORCORAN as expected, that maps and drawings were found concealed upon his person.

The division of the army of the Potomac into *Corps d'Armée* has taken place. They number five, as follows:

FIRST CORPS—Four Divisions, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. SUMNER.

SECOND CORPS—The telegraph has failed to inform us of its composition.

THIRD CORPS—Three Divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

FOURTH CORPS—Three Divisions, commanded by Brig.-Gen. KEYES.

FIFTH CORPS—Gen. BANKS' and Gen. SHIELDS' commands, to be commanded by Gen. BANKS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to improve the Central Park was reported for consideration. The bill, heretofore noticed, to amend the law of divorce, was passed; also, the bill to prevent and punish frauds in the use of false stamps and brands. A bill to close Avenue B, from the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, was introduced by Mr. CONOLLY.

In the Assembly, favorable reports were made on the bill in relation to the Police and Justices' Courts in Brooklyn; the bill to prevent frauds in opening streets; the bill to amend the Brooklyn Firemen's law; and the bill to enlarge the powers of Grand Jurors. Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Society. A great number of bills were introduced—among them one to amend the law authorizing resident aliens to take real estate by inheritance as well as devise; one to provide for a vote on the proposed prohibitory amendment to the Constitution; one to amend the insolvent act by striking out the "two-thirds provision," and making the assignment clause within one instead of two years, and one for the construction of a railroad in Canal and other streets. The resolutions approving the Emancipation Message of President LINCOLN were called up and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. A motion to lay them on the table was defeated by a large majority. The Senate resolution, extending canal claims to the Contracting Board for examination, was called up, and occasioned a warm debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major KIMBALL, who led Col. HAWKINS' Zouaves in the charge upon the rebel battery at Roanoke, was complimented with a supper by the citizens of Montpelier, Vt., a few evenings since.

The rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago, number 5,177.

Col. E. S. MILLER, a prominent Secessionist of Boone County, Western Virginia, was taken prisoner a few days ago by Capt. WEST, of the Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment, and is now confined at Wheeling.

Some weeks ago it was reported that Capt. RITCHIE, of the steamer *Saranac*, had put all his officers under arrest. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, writing from on board the vessel, under date of Panama Bay, Feb. 22, gives the following as the facts: "Four officers, with treasonable sentiments, formerly attached to the *Saranac*, have been dismissed from the navy. Lieut. FYFFE, U. S. N., and Second Assistant-Engineer CHIPLEY, are under suspension for drunkenness. Capt. RITCHIE has preferred charges against his late Executive Officer, Lieut. G. M. RANSOM, U. S. N., for disobedience of orders, falsehood, and insubordinate conduct."

Capt. WILSON, formerly of the *Minnie Schiffer*, who rescued the passengers of the steamer *Connaught*, and afterward turned rebel, has been taken prisoner in attempting to run the blockade, and is at Key West.

On the third trial of the case—NICHOLS, by his guardian against the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, which was yesterday concluded, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,500. The case was tried in the Superior Court, before Justice BOSWORTH. It has been before stated in the TIMES.

The Flour market was quite heavy, on Saturday, and prices tended downward. No important movements transpired in Wheat. Corn was plenty and lower Barley was active and buoyant. Cotton was in good request at advanced rates. A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Provisions, as also in Hay, Tallow, Hides, Leather, and Sugars. Whisky was a shade cheaper. Wool was dull and drooping. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were firmer. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The Independence of the New World.

The exact time at which the French Emperor conceived or received the idea of placing a Hapsburg on a Mexican throne, is a matter of controversy. A dispatch of M. THOUVENEL distinctly declares the project not to be of French origin at all. It sprang up, he intimates, in the desperate counsels of the Mexican reactionists themselves, who broached it first at Vienna, where they met no discouragement, and thence carried it to Paris. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Paris, pronounces these statements deceptive. He asserts that the idea of enthroning MAXIMILIAN in Mexico is an old and favorite notion of NAPOLEON, who as far back as the summer of 1860, had sounded the Archduke and found him not unkindly disposed. Whether the balance of probability incline to the diplomatic or the newspaper correspondence, the reader is left to judge. We incline, however, to the view that, whenever the approval of MAXIMILIAN was obtained, it was procured by Mexican intrigues and without the direct interposition of the French Government. There is much reason to think the scheme had not recommended itself definitively to the mind of the Emperor, until after the triple treaty had been ratified.

But what is of more practical moment, it has been adopted with ardor, and will, if the utmost resources of France and Spain can effect it, be put in execution. And beyond it there is a long-drawn train of consequences which no American can regard calmly. When the thought of seizing the occasion of our civil war to assail Mexico first presented itself to the Spanish Ministers, there is little doubt that conquest and a crown were in the perspective. The crown was to be for some scion of the Bourbons, whose monarchy would substantially be a Spanish pro-consulate. The prompt interposition of France and England disturbed this programme, much to the undisguised annoyance of the Madrid Cabinet, who only became reconciled after reflecting upon the interminable and magnificent possibilities to which the Mexican precedent would give being. While Hapsburg might reign over Mexico, were there not vast regions between Chiapas and Cape Horn to which the principle of intervention and monarchical reconstruction might be applied? At that very moment, indeed, a squadron for the subjugation of Peru, whose independence the Spanish Government has never acknowledged, was fitting out at Cadiz. To the object of this expedition it was impossible that either Power, who assented to the invasion and subjugation of Mexico could offer opposition; and the United States was in no condition to interpose. Spain readily exchanged her hopes in Mexico for the better things of Peru. Once reëstablished in South America, the reconquest of all the old Spanish vice-royalties on that continent would be attended with little difficulty; and the possession would be agreeably remote from the troublesome neighborhood of the great North American republic. The Spanish squadron is already on its way to the Pacific. Already we have indications that the clerical faction in Peru is busy in preparing the public mind for a resumption of the Spanish allegiance; and already is a Peruvian envoy storming our capital with demands that the United States shall inaugurate some active and energetic policy, by which the worn-out monarchies of Europe shall be restrained from rejuvenating themselves with the life-blood of the New World.

The demand is reasonable, and will be heeded. It is evidently impossible that the American Government can witness with indifference the upgrowth of these essentially hostile political systems, in the place of Governments, the institutions of which were entirely coördinate with its own. The same impulse of self-preservation which has carried us reluctantly into a war for the suppression of enemies within our own boundaries, must compel us to expel the enemies who threaten our boundaries too dangerously from the further side. We require the most intimate political and commercial relations with Mexico, with Peru, in fact with all the States of this hemisphere. If they pass under European influence, they must be politically adverse to the United States, while their commercial systems will be nicely adjusted in favor of France and England, with discrimination against the United States. The indispensable silver of Mexico, the invaluable guano of Peru, will be engrossed by European markets. These results, which are the material advantages secretly counted upon by the Allied Governments, are incompatible with the welfare and prosperity of the American people, and must be prevented. The "Monroe doctrine" must be made something more than an abstraction; and in its vindication there will probably be found a more effective method of restoring perfect harmony to the two sections of this country, than in any other cement thus far suggested. The Southern people have much they never can pardon treasured up against the European Powers, who turned coldly from their most unfortunate appeals for aid; and would find in the task of ridding Mexico, at least, of French and Spanish intruders, a satisfactory relief of their overcharged and vindictive feelings. On this one question North and South would be a unit.

Strategy and Gasconade.

It is an interesting study to note the difference at the present time in the South between the vaporing, *gasconading* followers and the clear-eyed military leader. The former talk loudly of all possible terrible means of war fare: of fearful and mysterious torpedoes, of mule-mounted cannon, of murderous machines; they propose to meet the iron-clad gunboats with heroic efforts at boarding; they are always just about to make some wonderful *coup*, such as the capture of Cairo or the invasion of Maryland. Then the desperate guerrilla warfare has glowing charms to their imagination; they are to follow the advancing hosts of the ruthless invader as the Spaniards followed the French; the deadly rifle is to decimate his companies at every cover or thicket; they will cut off his supplies, and then retreat to the mountains' and when at length they are driven to the last ditch, there, in gloomy and lonely desperation, they will die. Thus the aristocratic or popular organs of opinion at the South beguile the ardent imagination and supposed chivalric feeling of the armies. Whatever happens, they "never, never will be conquered,"—"Death, annihilation, before submission!" The chivalric Virginians on Roanoke Island probably took a solemn oath on their revolvers, before the late battle, that, rather than submit, they would die to the last man, and then blow up the magazine. And it is not an incredible thing, that before the gleaming bayonets of the New-York regiments appeared in their front and flank, they really believed themselves that they would never yield.

But the astute leader and soul of the Rebel Confederacy holds no such language. JEFFERSON DAVIS will be exhibited to history as a man who, for the lowest personal ambition, perpetrated the most gigantic crimes; but history must allow that, along with the most unscrupulous measures, he has displayed the most consummate military ability. Like a thoroughly-trained military man, he knows that in these days of science the construction of unknown and mysterious machines of destruction, which are to work awful results by surprise, is mostly a matter of no importance to the strategist. He has no especial faith, evidently, in the brilliant achievements of boarding iron-clad gunboats, or in any other of the sudden *coups de main* which dazzle the imagination of his followers. He sees that a great campaign, like this, is decided by something very different from these spasmodic efforts. He evidently shares WELLINGTON'S cool opinion that the stories of small bodies of disciplined troops defeating large and disciplined forces, mostly belong to the warfare in romances. Neither does the rebel General believe much in guerrilla warfare. Of all communities, he is perfectly aware, a slave community is the least inclined to resort to such desperate and irregular warfare, and that the guerrillas are quite as likely to appear on every plantation, fighting against their former masters, as anywhere. When the talk is of fleeing to the mountains and the swamps, Mr. DAVIS probably remembers that the mountain population of the South are more ready to aid the Union troops than the rebels; and as for the miasmatic swamps, he can fancy that fevers and hunger would do the work there of the invaders quite as thoroughly as bayonet and cannon.

Neither does he cultivate the delusion about "dying in the last ditch." Probably he is aware that modern peoples are not fond of such an exit, and that, where half his subjects would much prefer to live under the old *régime*, they are not likely to choose such a disagreeable termination of the campaign. No; the rebel General and President, like a wise man and good strategist, sees that this campaign, as all modern campaigns, must depend on three things: numbers, *materiel* and position.

All other things are humbug and talk—useful to keep up the spirits of the people, but not to be thought of by military men. With a remarkable frankness, he confesses what is patent to the world—that the rebels have taken too long a frontier to defend, considering the numbers they have to bring into the field. That is we have now the great advantage in strategy, of being able to concentrate the most men at any given point in the Southwest; so that so far as strategy is a science, our game is sure, to the very end, in that portion of the Confederacy. He allows, too, that we have the best *materiel*, the most powder, the strongest artillery, best guns, and most effective gunboats.

The great clue to the mazes of this campaign is to be found in the railroads. DAVIS, with the eye of a soldier, in the very beginning, chose the two points where the Northern net-work of railroads touches on the Southern—Manassas and Bowling Green—and strengthened them with important fortifications. Now, that one of these points is flanked, he sees the melancholy necessity of falling back on the connections with the other. The course he recommends to the Confederacy is, undoubtedly, the only one left them, and one which gives them yet many chances. They must retire behind the mountains into the Gulf and Atlantic States, and concentrate their forces in Virginia. Thus, with a small frontier to defend, and a great army in a central position, they may hope either to meet our army of the Potomac in a pitched battle, or to fall upon its separate divisions. The passes over the mountains from Tennessee must be held and well defended, or the position at Manasses might be taken in its rear. To check Gen. BUELL'S advance from Nashville into Georgia, the rebels will probably make a stand at Chattanooga, which connects by railroads with various parts of the South, and which is capable, we believe, of good defence.

This plan is certainly the best which DAVIS could choose, yet it involves many dangers. As we have uniformly urged, our advance in Tennessee cuts the Confederacy in two. The rebel President abandons all his Southwestern dominions—Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the Mississippi River. Within a month we shall undoubtedly be in New-Orleans. The rebellion will be then confined to the other Gulf and Atlantic States—leaving Texas out of view—a very rich and powerful country indeed, but greatly exposed to attack from the seaboard on the one side, and the Tennessee Mountains on the other. The good sense will then be manifested of that which has been such a subject of derision to foreign nations—our immense and expensive preparations. We shall be enabled then to invade the rebellious territory with three enormous armies, marching from North, West and South, and utterly crush in a few months what, otherwise, we should have been years in overthrowing.

Still, it must not be supposed by our people that all dangers have passed for us. There will be yet some severe fighting in Virginia and along down the Atlantic border. We shall, not improbably, meet with reverses. We have opposed to us a skillful officer and a large army, fighting on their own ground. With good playing, however, the mighty game is ours.

Trade with Canada and the British Provinces.

The resolutions of the Legislature of this State, complaining of the inequalities and injustice existing in our commercial relations with Canada, under the present "Reciprocity Treaty," having been referred to the House Committee on Commerce, an elaborate report, giving much new and instructive information, has been presented to Congress through Hon. E. WARD. The Committee carefully avoids the course of international charges and recriminations, in a hostile spirit, which has often led further and further from the proper points of discussion, until the simple questions really at issue become hidden under heaps and incrustations of prejudice, accumulated by the errors and hatred of many generations. No threats of retaliation are made in the report, although it contains a just and impartial statement of the restrictive and injurious acts of the Canadian Government toward the commerce of the United States, at a time when the chief products of Canadian industry are increased twenty per cent. in value by free access to our markets. Various discriminations are made against the ports of the United States on the Northern lakes, against the various carrying systems of this country, as well as our manufacturers, and the merchants who deal in goods of foreign origin. This exclusive system has been carried to so great an extent as to arouse emphatic condemnation on the part of the leading English newspapers, and from the British Government itself.

A system of complete reciprocity, leaving trade between us to its own natural laws, would confer great and permanent benefits on the people of both countries. Hence the Committee recommends negotiation for the purpose of extending the basis of the present treaty, and removing existing difficulties. In 1859, Lord NAPIER, then British Minister at Washington, communicated to the Government of the United States proposals for the "confirmation and expansion of free commercial relations between the United States and the British Provinces." Falling into the hands of those who were more intent on diminishing the power of the North, by unjust and dishonest means, than of promoting the prosperity of the whole country upon liberal principles, these proposals were never made public. Hitherto no system adequate to the necessities of the case has been presented by either country to the other. There should be no difficulty in demonstrating to the Provincial Government that nothing is to be gained by a war of tariffs. The position of Canada and the Northwestern Possessions, shut out from access to the ocean, for nearly half the year, except by passing through the territory of the United States, creates a geographical necessity for our neighbors, on which we may reasonably found an expectation of justice in our commercial relations with them.

It is due to the politicians and statesmen, who in other countries advocate sound principles of international policy, that the important questions connected with "reciprocity," and the mutual benefits which must result from a reasonable and satisfactory solution of them shall alone be regarded. It is to beneficial arrangements for the future, not to charges and recriminations for the past, that the attention of those to whom our National welfare is confided should be directed—giving an application on this side of the Atlantic to a policy like that urged by Mr. GLADSTONE in the British Parliament, when he endeavored to reverse the political estrangement of England and France, "those two great nations whose conflicts have often shaken the world, by undoing for their purpose that which their forefathers did for a different purpose, and pursuing, with equal consistency, an end that is more beneficial."

The old policy of Great Britain, the hybrid offspring of modern commercial ideas, and the barbarism from which men took refuge in the ancient feudal system, has cost that country a sum of which the interest alone is three or four times as much as her whole annual export trade, from the enthronization of the great Norman territorial families to this time. The game is far from being worth its cost. A new system has been inaugurated, representing more correct ideas of National glory and honor. It is placing the relations of the Colonies with the parent country upon a new basis, and will produce corresponding and mutually beneficial changes in our intercourse with the British Provinces on this continent.

BURNSIDE MOVING.—The intimation regarding the movements of Gen. BURNSIDE, which we get by way of Fortress Monroe, to-day, prepares us to hear stirring news from that quarter. The delay at Roanoke has been no longer than was necessary to obtain reinforcements and supplies; these having been received, the Expedition had advanced to Winton, on the Chowan River, and occupied it in force. From this point BURNSIDE was about to move, or had already moved, on Suffolk. We have repeatedly pointed out the great importance of this point. It is but twenty-two miles from Norfolk, is the point of junction of the two railroads leading from that city—namely, the Roanoke and Seaboard, and the Norfolk and Petersburgh lines—and its possession, by completely isolating Norfolk, necessitates the surrender of that city. Considering its extreme importance, therefore, we can readily believe the report that the rebels have transferred a large force to Suffolk to protect it, and are prepared to contest its possession hotly. BURNSIDE is just the man to give them all the fight they can stomach; so that we may look out for warm work and a brilliant bulletin shortly.

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.—The telegraph is now in operation to Nashville, but the first news of the movements of our army in the West still continues to reach us by way of the far South. From this direction comes the intelligence that our forces have advanced from Nashville southward to Murfreesboro, and have occupied that point, while the rebels under SIDNEY JOHNSTON have retreated into Alabama. Whether the statements are true or not, we will not be likely to know assuredly until we hear direct from our own correspondents in Tennessee. But, until then, there is no special reason to doubt the truth of either of the rebel reports. It is altogether likely that it was the purpose of Gen. BUELL not to tarry long at Nashville with his main body, but to advance rapidly as far South as Chattanooga, on the Upper Tennessee River. This is the fundamental strategic position in Tennessee, and hardly less important as related to the adjoining States. It not only gives control of the entire vast line of the Tennessee River, but brings us into intimate relations with Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Alabama. It gives us possession of the railroad connecting all the lines in Tennessee and the Gulf States with the rebel States of the East; and is thus the key to the whole Southern system of railroads. For natural strength it is a position unsurpassed, located as it is just where the river breaks through the Cumberland Mountains. It has heretofore been reported that the rebels were retreating to this point to make a "stand;" but it would be as difficult to hold, and of as little value to them, as it is easily held and of great value to us. If the other part of the rebel report be true, that JOHNSTON has moved his forces to Decatur, Ala., it is probable that he only went down the Chattanooga road to Stevenson, and thence has taken the railroad west to Memphis. This view is supported by a statement in a letter from a reliable resident of Nashville, (published elsewhere,) who avers that Gen. JOHNSTON, before leaving that town, said he would not make a "stand" until he got west of the Tennessee River. So that, taking into account all the facts and probabilities in the case, there is no reason to discredit the rebel report that JOHNSTON has evacuated Murfreesboro, and that our troops have gone forward and taken possession. It is not at all likely, however, that Gen. BUELL will delay long at that point.

The line of the rebel retreat seems to indicate a purpose of making a conjunction of all the rebel forces of the Southwest at Memphis. There is no military position of natural or artificial strength in North Alabama; and JOHNSTON will probably but make a show of resistance there for a time, and, when our columns advance, will take the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis. At or near that point is likely to be fought the great battle which will decide the fate of the Mississippi Valley.

A NAVAL DISGRACE.—The accounts we now get, from our own side, of the entrance of the *Nashville* into Beaufort, take away none of the disgrace which attached to that affair in the rebel recital. The blockading vessel off Beaufort is, we learn, the steamer *State of Georgia*. The privateer was first seen at a distance of two miles, making toward them, and flying the American flag. The pitiful *ruse* seems to have thrown the commanding officer completely off his guard, and it was not till she had passed the blockader, and was making way under full head of steam towards Fort Macon, that all hands were piped to quarters. The whole affair is a disgrace and a humiliation, and should secure the prompt cashiering of the naval officer; for his conduct not only shows utter imbecility, but a clear neglect of duty. It is the instruction of the Navy Department to the commanders of blockading steamers that, the instant a vessel is seen, the decks are to be cleared for action. As for the *ruse* of the *Nashville* in hoisting the Union flag, so obvious and common a trick will hardly be urged in mitigation of the conduct of the officer in question. We understand that the President, who chafes at the escape of this notorious pirate-ship, has taken the matter into his own hands, and will see that the proper punishment promptly falls on the offender.

GEN. STEVENS AND THE CONTRABANDS.—A highly injurious impression has been communicated to the public in regard to Gen. STEVENS, the able and active commander of a brigade of our army in South Carolina. He is represented as cherishing secret sympathy with the rebellion; as reluctant to deprive even rebel owners of their slaves; and as treating, not with indifference, but with brutal cruelty, the negroes, who have been left on his hands by runaway masters. These charges were formulated in a letter published in the *Tribune* a few weeks ago. A correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, and whose reliability we vouch for in the largest sense, replies to these accusations, and, we think, abundantly and thoroughly explodes them. Gen. STEVENS had the misfortune to be, when in civil life, a Democrat of what was absurdly called the "National" Party. But this fact, which should win from us the tenderest commiseration, and evoke a sentiment of charity and forgiveness, ought not to follow his present and future career, casting upon it the blight of suspicion and distrust. His course in South Carolina has not only approved him an accomplished and gallant officer, but has shown the sincerity of his dislike to treason, and its final cause.

ANOTHER SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.—Mr. RUSSELL has, heretofore, monopolized the honors of a special traveling correspondent in this country, notwithstanding the London *Star* has been in receipt, from its own reporter, of letters marked with much intelligence and fairness. Hereafter, however, the *Times* writer will need to water his laurels. The London *Spectator*, a paper whose general ability is noted with more satisfaction in this country because it has uniformly discussed American topics with justice, and a pretty accurate understanding of those social and political problems which bewilder the English understanding, has sent forth a gentleman to retrace the steps of Mr. RUSSELL, and give an impartial representation of the ground coursed over by that gentleman. In the first of this interesting series, which we print elsewhere, the most noteworthy point is the obvious candor of the writer, and his determination to measure what he sees by a large and cosmopolitan standard, rather than by the tape-measure of a British shop-keeper. The few political prognostications he throws out are certainly unfortunate; but they, at least, manifest a docility which will soon be enabled to correct erroneous first impressions.

The Union and the Mexican Questions.

Did the Atlantic Telegraph exist, we should be able to note, day by day, the change rapidly taking place in European sentiment in respect to the American civil war on the one hand, and the Mexican expedition on the other. With regard to the first, a revulsion in favor of the North is now beyond contest, while in relation to the second the public mind of the Continent, at least, seems to be settling down to the conviction that Mexico must have, nay, even desires to receive a European monarch.

In relation to the blockade, the Paris *Journal des Débats* and some of the Havre papers denounce in vehement terms the conduct of the rebel steamers *Nashville* and *Sumter* in burning merchant vessels at sea, as contrary to the usages of modern warfare, and call out loudly for the suppression of such practices. In this mood, they even go so far as not only to abstain from their former disapproval of the "stone blockade," but receive the tidings of the sinking of hulks in a second channel of Charleston harbor with equanimity, as a matter of mere temporary inconvenience. With reference to the blockade in general, Mr. SLIDELL appears, from the *Indépendance Belge*, to have been a little better posted in his interview with the French Ministry than Mr. MASON was in the presence of the English, for he has succeeded in giving M. THOUVENEL a list of some 400 vessels, *with names and tonnage*, that are alleged by him to have run our Southern blockade. Still, M. THOUVENEL does not seem to be inclined to commit his Government in any manner, merely contenting himself apparently with the reflection that a war at this time with a Power like the United States, embarrassed as they are, would be worse than an ineffectual blockade.

The *Patrie* sees in the expedition to Mexico an easy method of awaiting in convenient neighborhood the raising of the blockade in question, and informs us that the Allies *have resolved to occupy Tampico and Tamaulipas, States adjacent to Texas, which is, hereafter, to be the great channel for the exportation of cotton. To this end, the Richmond Government, it says, is quietly perfecting lines of railway and other communication of which the North is uninformed!* The *Patrie*, however, throws in the remark that the Cabinet at Washington *had dispatched an expedition into Texas to intercept this new communication.* (?)

In this view, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* and other leading German papers confirm the statements of the *Patrie*, by ascribing to NAPOLEON a deep-laid and far-reaching plan to procure cotton in spite of the blockade, through neutral ports, and emphatically intimate that the large forces, military and naval, now concentrating on the Mexican waters, have a much more startling mission, ultimately, than even the coercion of Mexico or the elevation of an Austrian Prince to an uncertain throne.

These German publicists talk, like their Belgian neighbors, with confidence of still wider schemes conceived by NAPOLEON, as the natural sequel of what he has been doing in Africa, Cochin China, the Crimea and Italy. It is the great *coup d'état a l'exterieure*, which has so often arisen like a phantom before us, that he is now to evoke for the transformation and established regulation of both hemispheres. The main idea, say they, is *the establishment of strong and durable monarchies, founded on affinity of race, religion and language.* The principles of constitutional freedom are to be observed in their construction, but *order* is to be maintained with the "hand of iron in the glove of velvet." All the Republics of Central and Southern America are to give place to Kingdoms, ruled by the scions of royal houses that have been reduced in Europe. Austria, or rather the House of Hapsburg, will find the magnificent realm of Mexico quite a compensation for the uneasy occupation of Venetia, which will be abandoned forthwith to VICTOR EMANUEL. The Argentine States, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New-Granada, will be taken by the wounds of as many exiled Dukes and petty Kings, and, in fine, monarchy will overspread the New World, with the doubtful reservation that the spirit of the age is to saturate the monarchical idea. We reproduce these speculations, or rather assertions, for what they may be worth. Their very possibility is one of the curious features of the hour, and is calculated to convince Americans more thoroughly than ever of the importance of this Republic, one and united, not only to all America but to the world. How quickly after its embarrassment has the inquest been held over the estates of our neighbors!

The *Moniteur* declares that Lord COWLEY, the British Minister, having made the departure of French reinforcements for Mexico the occasion of positive inquiry concerning the candidacy of Archduke MAXIMILIAN, was informed by M. THOUVENEL that the "negotiations on that subject had been opened by Mexicans who had gone to Vienna expressly for the purpose."

The Spanish journals of the Clerical school are indulging in some very curious comments upon the possibility of France securing the reunion of Italy under one liberal Government, by the acquiescence of Austria, through a member of her royal stock. This prospect gives them great concern for obvious reasons.

Another participant in the Mexican affair is about to appear upon the scene. Two steam frigates are getting ready at Genoa, with the utmost celerity, for a voyage to Vera Cruz. The original ostensible object of their mission was the protection of such subjects of the Italian kingdom as might be exposed to the vicissitudes of war in that part of the world, but other designs would appear to be in view, if we are to credit the following language of a Government paper, the *Movimento*:

"To take part in the great events of European policy was another of the principal aims of the former President of the Council, (CAVOUR,) and it is precisely in this path that an occasion to follow his example occurs. A great European expedition is in progress, *with a view to give a throne to a European Prince*—a combination from which it is not impossible for *Italy to reap important advantages. Therefore, to form part of such an expedition, should be one of our objects.* At least, the Government cannot but recognize this truth, and to-day the news that reaches us from Genoa, to the effect that two steam-frigates are getting ready for a Mexican destination, causes us to hope that we are but at the beginning of still more extensive measures with the same end in contemplation."

It is not difficult to trace the inspiration that has guided the above expressions, or to understand what still more imposing influence broods still further behind the scenes. The political magician of the Tuileries has now interested England, Spain, Austria, and Italy, as well as France, in this approach of the European "balance of power" toward the shores of America. We may expect to see all the remaining maritime States, in-

cluding Russia, Denmark and Sweden, ultimately sending squadrons to the Gulf of Mexico, in like manner, *to watch over the safety of their respective subjects.*

But, in the meantime, the science of the great traveler and ethnologist, M. AMPERE, is reviving a native, lineal and legitimate claimant for the Mexican sceptre, as oddly as the "Bourbon among us" was ferretted out in America, a few years ago. This is a Mr. CHIMALPOPOCAN, (or Smoking Buckler,) who is a descendant of the original MONTEZUMAS, but now fills a professorship in the Indian College. Let us quote M. AMPERE's own language on this point:

"He even assured me that, at the time of the departure of the Expedition of the United States, certain overtures had been made to him, but that he had detected in them mere intrigues to which he would not lend himself."

It is difficult to know, says a Belgian journal what would be the conclusion come to, now, by Mr. CHIMALPOPOCAN, but, at all events, he, if his story be correct, would represent the principle of legitimacy which the Allies could not discard without destroying their own position.

The Spanish papers are full of clamor for a more exalted position to be accorded to Spain in her newly-claimed rank as a first-class Power, and even the *Iberia* gives, with approval, the news that a fleet of steamers, some thirty or more in number, are to be sent to make a demonstration on the coasts of Peru. Writers in these journals insinuate that should Spanish sceptres again sway Chili and Peru, a MURAT may rule the Isthmus—in return for the lost provinces of Naples, now added to the Kingdom of Italy. Further, the foreshadowings are misty, but enough is seen to show that Marshal O'DONNELL sometimes dreams of HERNAN CORTEZ.

To return a little nearer home, the idea is conveyed in the *Koelnische Zeitung*—probably alarmed somewhat by the late bold manifesto of Austria in the German Federal imbroglio—that the United States is very directly menaced by the establishment of an Austrian Prince in Mexico, from the fact that Texas, being regarded as a province originally belonging to the former Power, would be an object of intrigue, that Austro-German settlers would be domesticated on its borders, as others have been in Buenos Ayres and Brazil, and that the affinity of language, social habits, &c., nay, even religion, it is believed, would reconcile the mass of the German residents, now very numerous in Western Texas, to a movement ending in the reintegration of that fine territory, or the best part of it, at least, with its former associates, especially when governed and garrisoned by their own kindred, on a liberal footing.

Thus, the evidence accumulates from every quarter. Little by little, but most rapidly for all, has the public mind of this nation been instructed by the logic of events to prize the advantages of Union and free government more than ever before.

The Future of the Republic is full of far graver responsibilities than the Past, in its most trying hour, has known. Can it be credited by the world that any portion of this people is so blind to every ray of reason as to imperil the dignity, honor and independence of present and coming generations by the division of a strength which, united, might not only defy the hostility of the world in arms, but in the fullness of time, by precept and example, extend the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the whole human family.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Proposed Amendments of the City Charter—The Appropriation to the People's College—The Traffic in Swill Milk—Payment of Volunteers—Opposition to the National Tax Bill—The Annual Appropriations—Enlarging the Champlain Canal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 7, 1862.

The amendments to your City Charter occupied the attention of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities yesterday afternoon. Mr. PURSER appeared against the proposed amendments, and Councilman OSBON, Hon. RUFUS ANDREWS and Hon. DAVID R. JAGGAR in their favor. Mr. PURSER consumed the whole sitting in an argument against them, objecting to almost every feature that is new. The other side will have a hearing this afternoon. The proposed change in the formation of the Boards, by electing some and appointing some, has been dropped by all parties as impracticable. It was against this that the argument of the Committee of Aldermen was chiefly directed, in their published report, and the argument seems to have been effective. Mr. PURSER would have no objection to the provision that no member of the Aldermanic Board should hold any county office, but proposed that the same prohibition be extended to the Supervisors. Mr. ORTON explained that [illegible] *county* officers already, the *City* Charter could not well take cognizance of them. Besides, legislation would need to be just exactly reversed. It is not clear to me why one of the provisions does not cover the whole ground, for if no City officer can hold a county office, I do not see how any county officer is eligible to any City office. The amendment, if any is made, should simply be to extend the provision to all City officers. The charter can certainly take cognizance of these. Whether such a provision would be altogether wise is another question, to which the Committee and their would-be enlighteners are unfortunately competent. Mr. PURSER likewise took exception to the removal of the "privilege" from members of the Common Council, contending that if they were liable to prosecution for libel for all the denunciations they make of corruption, they would never do any such thing. Heretofore their denunciations of that kind of thing have not been so numerous as to lay them open to heavy damages; but if this is a valid exception, might it not be met by exempting them from suits for libel, while not extending the privilege to a refusal to answer in regard to charges of corruption under oath? This might facilitate investigation, while at the same time false testimony could be punished by a charge of perjury.

Mr. PURSER also found fault with the provision giving the Mayor power to appoint the heads of departments on his own responsibility, after two candidates had been rejected by the Common Council; also, to the provision that he may appoint, remove and transfer clerks in the different departments; but his principal enemy seemed to be over the section erecting the Auditor's Bureau into a distinct department. This he thought, under the provision of the section, would open the door to a systematized form of corruption, in the presentation of long-standing and now unrecorded claims. The advocates of the bill assured him that it was in exact accordance with the existing provisions on the same subject, except in the matter of the grade of the office. He also thought the Corporation Counsel should be chosen by the people, instead of appointed. His argument was in this wise: The Mayor, Comptroller and Counsel represent three distinct branches of the Government—the executive, the financial and the legal—and it is not well to make either one the appendage of the other; they should emanate directly from the people. Previous to 1849, I believe, they were all bound up in one. I never heard before that the Government of New-York had been considered autocratic. Generally speaking to the whole concern, because, while there are reforms, it administered them in only homeopathic doses. The other side will be heard this afternoon, and I presume some of these arguments will have their points somewhat blunted. I will endeavor to give the other side as fully as this, deeming it the duty of a correspondent to be no partisan, but to state facts and let them carry their own weight pro or con.

The bill making appropriations to the People's College was amended before its passage in the Senate yesterday, by making them from the General Fund instead of the Common School Library Fund, and by providing that when the applications were more numerous than the institutions could answer favorably, that the places at its disposal be distributed, as nearly as possible, throughout the State. I was unable to get at the exact nature of these amendments in time for my letter of yesterday.

In the Senate last evening most of the session was devoted to a discussion of the bill to prevent traffic in swill milk. Mr. MCARTHY moved to amend by striking out the first section of the Senate bill and inserting the two first sections of the Assembly bill upon the same subject. Mr. MCARTHY claimed that there was this distinction between the two bills: that the Assembly makes it a misdemeanor to sell impure milk, or to keep cows, for the production of milk for sale, in close or unhealthy places, thus leaving the question whether milk from cows fed on slops or swill is impure to judicial decision, while the Senate bill makes that decision beforehand. He also claimed that it was unfair to legislate against such an important interest, representing in his own city (Brooklyn) and New-York a capital of some $900,000, without sufficient data. Considerable debate followed upon the healthiness or unhealthiness of swill milk, and then Mr. MURPHY's amendment was adopted by a vote of *fourteen* to *eleven*.

The bill to provide for the payment of volunteers of the State, mustered into the United States service, but still in the State on the 1st of March, was also considered, and afterwards passed, in the Senate, on its third reading. The same bill was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. It is designed to secure payment to volunteers who have not yet been called from the State, although mustered in for some time, and have not therefore received any pay, while their families, some of them, are suffering for the necessaries of life. It provides for the borrowing of $350,000 for this purpose, to be paid to the Paymaster-General of the United States, upon his requisition, approved by the Governor. But it also provides that none of the money shall be borrowed or paid over unless there is a satisfactory arrangement with the General Government, that it shall be devoted to this specific object, and shall be refunded within ninety days. No opposition was made to it from any source, for its object would permit none.

Mr. NEHER offered a concurrent resolution of instruction to the Senators and Representatives of this State, instructing and requesting them to vote against the tax bill now before Congress, and to use their influence to have their quota apportioned to the different States, to be collected as they see fit. The resolutions have not yet come up for debate, and it does seem to me that as the session is rapidly passing away, that it would be just as well to look to Legislative business as to Congressional business. Both Congress and the Legislature emanate from the people, and the superior body is fully as likely to know its business as the inferior is to be capable to direct it for them.

The House was in Committee of the Whole most of the evening upon the Annual Appropriation bill. An effort was made to reduce the appropriation to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, but it was tolled, and the appropriation stands at $25,000 as reported. The longest fight was over the appropriation to the Orphan Asylums, some wanting the whole paragraph struck out, some wanting it limited to the incorporated institutions, and still others contending that it should be extended to all institutions of the kind. Numerous motions to rise and report progress, for the sake of getting to other bills which members desired acted upon, were defeated until 9½ o'clock, when but little progress having been made, the Committee decided to *report* progress and let it go at that for the evening. The bill above mentioned, in regard to volunteers, was then considered and ordered to a third reading. At about 10 the House adjourned until this morning.

Mr. CODDINGTON, of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, this morning reported a bill rectifying a mistake in the bill passed a year or two since for widening Madison-avenue. Mr. CODDINGTON also reported favorably a bill empowering the Supervisors of New-York County to raise money for certain County purposes. This bill was framed in accordance with a memorial from the Supervisors. The same Committee reported the "Concert Saloon" bill, with some amendments, and, upon motion of Mr. PRINGLE, the Chairman of the Committee, the bill was referred to the first Committee of the Whole. Mr. CODDINGTON moved the last-mentioned bill introduced by him to the same Committee of the Whole, but the motion was lost.

The Committee on Grievances, to whom were referred the complaints against the management of the New-York Institution for the Blind, reported that grave charges had been made from apparently authoritative sources, but without any testimony to back them, and they, therefore, reported the fact, and asked instructions. A select Committee of five was empowered to visit New-York, and investigate the charges, in order that, if unfounded, one of the noblest charities of the State might not rest under any cloud of this kind.

The bill extending the time for completing the Erie and New-York City Railroad was reported favorably from the Committee on Railroads. The bill extending the powers of the Board of Appeals of the Fire Department of your City was reported favorably, with amendments, by the Select Committee to whom it was referred.

Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of a bill to reduce the taxes of the City of New-York; to incorporate the Commercial Association of New-York, and to amend the act of 1857 in regard to the District Courts of New-York. A City Railroad was also noticed for Canal-street. Mr. CHURCH, with gravity, gave notice of a bill for an underground railroad from the Battery to the Central Park, underneath Broadway, and branching off under all the side streets to the Hudson and East Rivers respectively.

Mr. LOUREL gave notice of a bill to raise a Charter Commission for the City of New-York.

The bill in relation to the payment of volunteers was passed unanimously upon its third reading. A number of other bills received the same attention.

The Speaker presented the report of the Regents of the University upon the subject of military instruction in the higher institutions of learning throughout the State, and it was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on the Militia. One thousand extra copies were also ordered printed for the use of the members. The document is a very interesting one, as it relates to a subject which is at present exciting much interest among the members of the Legislature.

The bill in regard to the Vassar College was then passed on its third reading, by a vote of 98 to 16.

Mr. LOUREL finally got in his bill to authorize the laying of railways in the streets, lanes and alleys of New-York City.

Mr. PRINGLE also introduced his bill in reference to the Quarantine establishment of the port of New-York. Mr. OLVANY introduced a bill organizing a military department in the public academies of the State. Mr. MCLEOD introduced a bill reducing the several bills relating to the District Courts of New-York City to one act. Mr. O'BRIEN called for the reading of the bill, and quite a breeze arose between him and Mr. MCLEOD upon this motion. The bill was finally read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill closing Observatory-place, in New-York. Mr. LUDDINGTON introduced a bill for a City railroad in Houston-street and other streets of your City. New streets will have to be opened soon to make room for these railroads, if their number is much further increased, for their name is legion. A bill was also introduced for the better protection of passengers in street cars and omnibuses in New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. ANDRUS introduced a concurrent resolution that Senators and Representatives be instructed and requested to vote for such a resolution as was recommended by President LINCOLN in his message of yesterday.

Mr. PIERCE presented resolutions looking to the amendment of the tax bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, which were ordered printed. A resolution was offered calling upon the Engineer-in-Chief to make a report upon the feasibility of enlarging the Champlain Canal to the size requisite for the passage of gunboats to Lake Champlain for the protection of the Northern frontier, the report to be made the basis of a joint resolution bringing the subject to the attention of Congress. The idea is a novel one, and, if feasible, an important one. It would form an inland connection between the sea and the northern frontier, just as the proposed enlargement of the canal between the Illinois River and Lake Michigan, now before Congress, will connect the Mississippi and the great lakes.

In the Senate, this morning, a resolution was passed compelling the Commissioners of Excise in New-York City to render an account, under oath, of all licenses granted by them during the year; the number of prosecutions commenced for violation of the license law; the suits still in litigation, the sums received or prosecuting these suits, or for compromising or settling such as have been discontinued. The bill to amend the Usury laws was reported adversely by the Committee, but, on motion of Mr. TRUMAN, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. In Committee of the Whole, the bill in regard to crimes and punishment, which proposes that persons who are under the age of twenty-four, and have been convicted of certain crimes, shall be sent to the Penitentiaries instead of the State Prisons. The opposition to the bill was vigorous, and progress was reported only.

The Committee on Railroads had before them the cases of the Tenth-street, Tenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street bills, and of a bill providing for cross-railroads in Forty-second, Thirty-fourth, Fourteenth, Canal and Chambers streets, at their meeting yesterday afternoon. But little was said for or against them, but what was said, was principally in their favor. That Committee have a number of these bills before them, and from the titles of even those few above-mentioned, it will be seen that the same streets are covered in several of them. The discussion yesterday amounted to very little, and will exercise a very slight influence upon the Committee's action. Some of the bills will be reported during the coming week.

The President's Message excites much comment. The *Argus* is of course out against it, and those who think that the war against a rebellion in the interest of Slavery ought to be prosecuted without any change in its relations to the Government or the people, are likewise down upon it. Among others, there is much difference of opinion as to the policy it proposes, while they agree that its design is patriotic and praiseworthy in the extreme. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 8.

Mr. FARRAR reported, for the consideration of the Senate, a bill to improve Central Park.

Mr. HARDIN gave notice of his intention to move for the creation of a Grinding Committee.

Mr. GANSON introduced a bill to establish a Law Library in the Eighth Judicial District.

The Governor transmitted resolutions from the Maine Legislature in favor of a tariff on wool.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law of divorce.

To prevent and punish frauds in the use of false stamps and brands.

The bill relating to premium notes of Mutual Insurance Companies, after debate, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill to close Avenue B from the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 8.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Messrs. LALOR, WARD and COREY—Against the New-York and Brooklyn Carrying Company.

By Mr. KENNEY—Against the Spring-street Railroad.

By Mr. COREY—For a new building act.

By Mr. PHELPS—Against closing Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, New-York, at the intersection of Ninth-avenue.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the Union Home and School of the State.

To amend the Charter of the Christian Benevolent Missionary Society.

Mr. DARCY's bill in relation to the Police and Justice's Courts of Brooklyn.

To prevent frauds in the opening of streets.

To amend the Brooklyn Firemen Law.

To enlarge the powers of Grand Jurors.

Mr. WARD gave notice of a bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse Security Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MASON—To amend the law authorizing resident aliens to take real estate by inheritance as well as devise.

By Mr. HALSEY—To provide for procuring boxes for counting the ballots for at next election.

For a vote on the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution.

By Mr. TOWNSLEY—To give Associate Justices of the Peace $2 a day for the trial of criminal and bastardy cases.

By Mr. SMITH—To change the name of the Hermitage Association to the Hermitage National Association.

By Mr. PIERCE—To provide receivers for incorporated manufacturing, mining and chemical companies, on application of creditors and stockholders.

By Mr. TALLMAN—To amend the insolvent act by striking out the "two-third provision," and making the assignment clause within one year instead of within two years.

By Mr. CHILDS—To construct a railroad from the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, through Canal-street, East Broadway, and Grand-street to the East River; through Columbia and Grand streets to Houston; through Goerck-street, from Grand to Houston; through Houston to Avenue D; through Avenue D to Seventeenth-street, and through Lewis and Eighth streets to Avenue D. The incorporators are Wm. J. Peck, John J. Meyer, Walter B. Roberts, Willett Ryder, Andrew Foster, and C. Fosdyck.

By Mr. WILSON—To extend the time for the completion of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

By Mr. DARCY—To allow the Police Justices', and other Courts of Brooklyn, to appoint clerks, with the consent of the Common Council.

Mr. LEARY moved a Select Committee of Five to investigate the changes of the Children's Aid Society. Laid on the table.

Mr. ANDREWS called up for consideration the resolutions in favor of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN.

Mr. DARCY moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Motion lost, by a vote of Yeas 21, Nays 66.

The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. OGDEN offered a resolution in favor of the abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Laid on the table.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution inquiring of the Superintendent of Public Instruction the expediency of establishing a Public Debating Society in each School District of the State.

Mr. OGDEN called up the Senate resolutions referring canal claims to the Contracting Board for examination.

A warm debate ensued on the resolutions.

Mr. PRYNE assailed the Union Democrats for endeavoring to do away with the offices held by Republican office-holders, from doorkeepers up to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. OGDEN replied, severely attacking Mr. PRYNE for introducing politics into every measure, and charging him (PRYNE) with having no regard for State economy when Republican office-holders of a certain stripe were affected.

Mr. PRYNE replied, declaring that he was not ashamed of being a party man. He thanked God he had never to go outside of his party to be true to the Union.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Friday evening.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock Monday evening.

PROF. AGASSIZ' LECTURES.

The Third of the New-York Course—The Relation Between Animals of the Present Day and the Earliest Inhabitants of the Earth.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered on Friday, the 7th inst., the third lecture in his course on Natural History, before the New-York Athenæum Association, at Irving Hall, where, as usual, a very large audience attended.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced by saying that having classified the animals that existed in other days, the next question would be, what are the relations which these animals sustain to one another, that is, which are superior, or inferior to the others, and, in what way can they be arranged so as to present them in their true relative position to one another in nature? There has been a favorite idea of philosophers that these animals have formed a great natural series from the simplest living monad to man, and various efforts have been made to show that all animals can be arranged in one complete progressive series. It is an important question, intimately connected with the origin and successive development of the animal kingdom. So far as the structure of animals has enabled naturalists to frame a classification expressive of their true relations, they have been arranged in four great groups, viz.: Radiates, Molluscs, Articulates, and Vertebrates, and these primary divisions have been divided into classes as follows: The Radiates into polyps, acalephs and star-fishes; the Molluscs into acephala, gasteropoda and cephalyps; the Articulates into worms, crustacea and insects, and the Vertebrates into fishes, reptiles, birds and mammalia. Now the idea has been that all these animals can be so arranged as to form a continuous, uninterrupted series from the lowest to the highest. In attempting to establish that series the chief object which has been kept in view has been to place them side by side according to their general appearance. We start with the polyps as the lowest; jelly-fishes have been placed by their side; before these, the star-fishes and sea-urchins. That view coincides with the classification of CUVIER, but whenever an attempt has been made to pass from the radiates to the next primary division, there have been conflicting views among naturalists. Some have attempted to place immediately before the radiates the type of molluscs; others thought the articulates should be ranked with the radiates, and in these attempts the opinion that articulates should be ranked with radiates, has prevailed. The order holothurodea, of the class of echinoderms, is regarded as the connecting link between the radiates and articulates. There is another family, in which, like the Beche de la mer, we observe at one end of the body a number of branching appendages or feelers, forming a transition to the worms. The elongated figure of the worm seems to justify this position, so that from the radiates the passage would be to the articulates through the worms. There is little objection to that. But, we find in the structure of worms there is nothing in common with the echinoderms; it is based upon a different plan. In echinoderms we have a structure based upon radiation, as in star-fishes. The only difference between echinoderms and sea-urchins is that the former is greatly elongated. It exhibits the closest resemblance to all the other radiates, while in worms we have the parts elongated like rings. We find bilateral symmetry and locomotive appendages arranged in pairs on the side of the body. The system of circulation lies in the upper part of the body. There is no radiating in the arrangement. The other is therefore a fallacious transition. It is only based upon the great elongation of the body, and in no way in structural affinity. It was only by the insight of CUVIER that a name was put to the idea of a passage from higher radiates to lower worms, and the base was laid for a fancied gradation from the articulates into radiates. Having, however, reached that assumed resemblance, it was natural to find a transition through the other radiates which were closely linked together. But, here, in order to connect the radiates with the molluscs, there was a necessity of connecting worms with insects rather than with crustacea. The insects could in no way be connected with the worms. They are too far removed. But, since the connection must be had, the facts were distorted to suit the theory, and were altered to fit the case. Worms were therefore connected with centipedes, which were long, cylindrical insects; then, through spiders, an approach was made to crustacea. The series was perfect in appearance, but, in no way by internal relation. The series was, however, arranged as follows: Polyps, Acalephs, Echinoderms, Holothorps, Worms, Centipedes, Winged Insects, and, through Spiders, to Crustacea generally. Now, how to connect the crustacea with the molluscs? There is a group of barnacles which have been placed in the series to form the transition to the bivalve series. These barnacles are unmistakably crustacea. They are found to have rings placed one behind the other, just as crustacea have. The young is a little shrimp, so much like the other crustacea that to separate it from the other crustacea would be as much out of the question as to tear one of the aquatic birds from its series, and place it among the fishes, because they both live in the water. But as there was not a seeming transition from the crustacea to the molluscs, inasmuch as these crustacea had this shelly covering, they were used as a connection between crustacea and molluscs. There was no way of connecting the molluscs with vertebrates, except through the cuttle-fishes. This was effected through the circumstance that the centre of the nervous system of the squibs and cuttle-fishes is surrounded with a cartilagenous box, and that they have a backbone and skeleton as the fishes have. It seems strange that naturalists should have espoused this idea, but LA MARCK did it, and presented it in his Natural History of the Animal Kingdom, very prominently, and went so far as to take faculties of animals as the basis of his classification. Assuming that there were animals whose faculties were such that they might be considered apathetic, he placed them in the lowest group. He next placed sensitive animals, partly molluscs and partly articulates. He classed as intelligent animals fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammalia. Certainly it would be a very difficult thing to distinguish between the intelligence of a fish and a lobster. We have no better evidence of wild departure from real progress. When stepping away from the evidence we seize one idea, and make that the only object. [Applause.] When we go back to test this series, which is as natural a series as can be made, we shall find that there is no probability of maintaining such a view. CUVIER has shown that these four divisions, radiates, molluscs, articulates and vertebrates, are founded upon different plans of structure, and this idea we must resort to (when we would test the value of the views presented by the classification.

We find that sea-urchins, acalephs and polyps are genuine articulates, and belong to one group. But when we examine their relative standing, as determined by their structure, we shall find that they cannot be arranged in the manner in which those who would establish a series would have it. Centipedes, insects and spiders, are air-breathing articulates; these air tubes are placed on each side of the body. These three groups belong closely together. Crustacea and barnacles belong also to one class. There is no longer room for an arbitrary arrangement of the animal kingdom. We know enough about animals to know that we must follow the communications of Nature in our arrangement, and not allow ourselves to be bound by any view whatever. There is one way in which to study these matters, and that is through embryology—the study of the mode of creating and developing among animals. The young passing through so many changes present a succession of transformations. These transformations are so obvious and easily observed, that if we view these successive steps, we have an opportunity of finding out which animals are higher or lower. Let us see how it is with insects. Everyone has had an opportunity of raising a caterpillar and hatching a butterfly from it. When young, the butterfly is a worm-like animal. The caterpillar is a young butterfly. It is divided into a number of rings, the second, third and fourth of which, on each side, are provided with a pair, or three pairs of short limbs; then follow two rings with no joints; then four rings with each a pair of limbs, which are of different structure from the others, with club-shaped feet; then two joints which have no feet; and then the last ones, which have a pair of club-shaped feet. Upon the sides of the first rings are little openings, leading to internal tubes ramifying the interior, which are the breathing holes; these tubes are the breathing organs. Having cast its skin several times, this worm-like butterfly undergoes certain changes. The four first rings become enlarged to a remarkable degree, and form a compact, continuous mass; the locomotive appendages are pressed against the body. The nine rings remain distinct, but are placed one over the other, and are movable one upon the other. The chief difference that exists at different periods is this: in the young all rings are separate—in the chrysalis we have the body divided into two regions, the head and joints in one region, and the hind body in another—in the perfect insect the head and what forms the middle region, with three pairs of legs and wings, is all one. Now, we find that in their perfect condition the centipedes are insects which preserve the character of the young caterpillar. The spiders, in their perfect condition, resemble the chrysalis. Therefore, in their proper order, we should have placed centipedes lowest, insects next, and spiders highest, or we should place first centipedes, next spiders, and insects highest. The whole of their anatomy and the complications of their structure show that these are their true positions. How is it as to the position of crustacea before spiders, before insects, before centipedes? All these are air-breathing. In that respect crustacea come nearer to worms. The crustacea must be placed below the air-breathing articulates, so that the order will be worms, crustacea, insects, and crustacea highest, a supposition which puts an end to the creation of animals in a continuous chain. [Applause.] Now the radiates, molluscs, articulates and vertebrates form four distinct groups, founded upon peculiar structure. Let us see what sort of a passage we can find, in well-arranged method, from one type to the other—from polyps, to acalephs, then to echinoderms. At the head of echinoderms we have the Beche de la mer. If we pass from radiates to molluscs we meet the bivalve series. There is really a greater gap. If we should pass from articulates to fishes, we find that there must be a wider gap than between squibs and worms; and, if from worms we pass to crustacea and insects, and have the insects at the head of articulates, we now attempt to reach vertebrates, and it is through the butterfly that we make the passage to fishes. A greater distance cannot be supposed in the animal kingdom. All gradual transition from the lowest to the highest animals, is chimerical when not founded in nature, and not to be sustained for a moment. We must take away at once the idea that the highest animals have grown out of the lowest by successive changes.

The idea of all radiates, is that of radiation. In molluscs we have another plan, that of bilateral symmetry. So, in articulates we have bilateral symmetry. But, in the molluscs we have bilateral symmetry combined with condensation. The parts are packed together as closely as they can be. Take for instance the clams. The parts are so condensed that they have not definite outlines. In their life they expand and contract, and have no definite form. In every state they exhibit a different aspect. Look at the snails. Every moment they present a different aspect. All these animals are not only compact, but they are to a remarkable degree pervious to the element around them, and, it is owing to that they are capable of being swollen and contracted. A snail may be placed in a glass tumbler full of water, and the snail will swell to four times its size when put in, without displacing any water, or overflowing the tumbler. This could only occur by the absorption of the water. The sponginosity of the molluscs is open to the surrounding medium. Other animals receive the surrounding water and air, but the molluscs are pervaded with the surrounding medium. I have obtained salt water from clams, which has entered into the tissue, and moved on with the blood of the animal. [Applause.] One peculiarity of the type of articulates is the disproportion of their appendages to the size of the body. See the wings of the butterfly, as compared to the body; see the ludicrous disproportion of the limbs in the spider, known commonly as "daddy long-legs." In the molluscs and articulates we have symmetry combined with concentration. In the other we have movability and outward display. It is impossible to place these two types one above the other. I would rather place them on a level with one another than to place one above the other. When we compare the proportions of the radiates with the two others, we find that there can be no doubt that the plan of structure of the vertebrates is superior to the others. This is seen in the separation of the organs of sensation in the upper cavity from the organs of circulation in the lower. The complication of the plan is self-evident as superior. I think I can consider these groups as representing four distinct ideas: One expressed by the simple plan of radiation; another in the bilateral symmetry that prevails; third, the articulates and molluscs standing upon a level, and fourth, the vertebrates, the superior type.

I believe that in the arrangement of classes acalephs are higher than polyps, but not positively higher—that is, the lowest part of the polyp is not higher than the highest part of the acaleph. The same may be said with regard to molluscs, articulates and vertebrates. Among reptiles there is one division of aquatic and amphibious animals which have numerous representatives, such as toads, frogs and salamanders and other animals which are quite common. In tracing the mode of development of the young, we have again an opportunity of determining their relative standing, because there can be no doubt of the fact that, as an animal grows, it reaches, step by step, the climax of its organization. Of these amphibians we have those with four largely developed legs, contracted body and great agility in the limbs. Then we have those in which the body is elongated and the tail is long. Then we have water dogs such as are found in Lake Erie. Naturalists have been pleased to place the water dogs lowest, the salamander next and toads and frogs highest. Now take the egg of a toad or frog and watch its growth. First we have the tadpole. Next the body is greatly elongated, the tail becomes a marked feature, a sort of fin is developed and gills. Next the elongation continues; small rudimentary legs appear. The changes proceed gradually until the full formed frog appears. We can thus see that these are full formed and perfect animals, which, in their complete state, resemble the young of other classes in various stages of growth. This gives us a perfect natural classification. [Applause.] In this way we may determine that the gradation is regular. The same course may be pursued with the reptiles. Serpents and lizards, and turtles, have a mode of development so closely alike that naturalists are not unfrequently puzzled to distinguish between the embryo snake, a young turtle, or a young chicken. There is no postive difference. We can in no way approach nearer to the designs of the Creator, than in the pursuance of these embryological studies. The toad is the highest of amphibeans. Those below have the foot webbed. In the toad the web disappears. The lowest amphibeans correspond in form with the lowest reptiles; some amphibeans correspond so closely to the lizards that they are often mistaken for them, and called by the same name. The salamander and lizards move by the action of the whole body. Frogs and toads move by their limbs. If we would pass to the next class we would have to leap down to the serpents. Prof. AGASSIZ closed with a few timely words with reference to the next lecture.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....March 8, 1862

$10,000	U. S. 6s '62. Reg	99¾	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg	92¾	
41,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Cou	92¾	
2,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes.....small	99¾	
4,000	Ohio State 6s '70.	96	
10,000	do.....	95¾	
30,000	do.....	95¾	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '70	87	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds, '89.	87	
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. '76	87	
1,000	Ill. Centr. bs, '77.	87	
22,000	Ill. War Loan.....	87	
4,000	Mich. State 6s....	87	
5,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78..	88	
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '68	58	
16,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	60¾	
5,000	Mo. State 6s ..b15	53¾	
5,000	do.....	53¾	
17,000	do.....	53¾	
5,000	do.....s30	53¾	
5,000	do.....b15	54	
7,000	do.....	53¾	
5,000	do.....b30	54	
1,000	Cal. State 7's.....	86¾	
2,000	Erie 2d M.Ex.'79.100		
5,000	R. R. 4th M. Bds.	85	
$50	M. & F. Dc. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds.	103	
1,000	do.....	102¾	
3,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	73	
1,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	90¾	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93¾	
6,000	do.....	93¾	
4,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	100	
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	78	
4,000	do.....	77¾	
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M..	48	
1,000	M. & F. Du C. 1st M.	89¾	
1,000	C. & Tol. s. f. bds	86¾	
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	100	
5	Bank of Commerce.	86	
10	Amer. Ex. Bank....	88	
30	do.....	87¾	
20	Continental Bank..	80	
28	Park Bank.....	101	
15,000	American Gold..	102	
10,000	do.....s10	101¾	
25,000	do.....30	101¾	
2,000	do.....b60	101¾	
10,000	do.....	101¾	
15,000	do.....s10	101¾	
5,000	do.....b30	101¾	
75,000	do.....b30	101¾	
60,000	do.....b60	101¾	
19,925	do.....	101¾	
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	90	
25	Cumb. Coal Pref...	73¼	
75	Pacific Mail S. Co.	94	
5	do.....	94¼	
40	N. Y. Cen. R.....	93¾	
400	do.....b30	94	
526	do.....s30	93¾	
100	do.....at 30	94	
50	do.....s30	93¾	
400	Erie Railway.....	35¾	
50	do.....b10	35¾	
450	do.....	35¾	
50	do.....s30	35¾	
100	do.....b30	35¾	
675	Erie R. Pref.....	59¾	
100	do.....b30	59¾	
13	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24¾	
250	do.....	24¾	
350	do.....	24¾	
300	Harlem Railroad..	12¾	
400	do.....b30	12¾	
200	Mich. Cen. R....b30	56	
700	do.....b10	56	
498	do.....	55¾	
300	do.....	55¾	
200	do.....	56	
250	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	48¾	
280	do.....b30	48¾	
100	do.....b30	48¾	
50	do.....b10	48¾	
300	do.....	48¾	
30	Second-av. R.....	50	
200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.b30	65	
25	do.....	64¾	
100	do.....s30	64¾	
100	do.....	64¾	
12	Cleve. & Pittsb'h R.	19	
100	do.....	18¾	
100	do.....	18¾	
21	Cleve., Col. & Cin R.	100¾	
250	Gal. & Chicago R..	63¾	
60	do.....	63¾	
450	Cleve. & Toledo R	45¾	
300	do.....s10	45¾	
450	do.....	45¾	
100	do.....s10	45¾	
1000	do.....	46	
100	do.....b10	46¼	
100	do.....b30	46¼	
460	Chic. & Rock I. R..	56¾	
50	do.....s10	56¾	
100	do.....b15	56¾	
200	do.....b30	57	
120	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	64¾	
100	Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	21	
200	do.....b15	21	
166	do.....b10	21	
16	Mil. & P. Du C. 1st P.	77¾	
285	Del., L. & W. R.	83	
41	Buf. & State Line R.	117	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co.b10	92¾	
5,000	do.....	92¾	
30,500	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg	92¾	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '65, ...	90¾	
17,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	85	
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	93	
10,000	do.....	92¾	
5,500	Tren. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. Notes.....small	92¾	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	60¾	
4,000	do.....	60¾	
4,000	Ter. H. & A. 2d M	52	
50,000	Amer. Gold..b30	101¾	
10,000	do.....	101¾

MILITARY EDUCATION.

The Propriety of Introducing Military Drill and Physical Training into our Public Schools—European Authorities.

It is proposed to introduce into our public schools, as a part of the system of education, a course of physical training consisting principally of military drill. That the movement is already becoming extremely popular, is evidenced in the fact that during the past Winter it has been advocated and favorably mentioned in the messages of no less than five Governors of Northern States—New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota—and has had prominent notice taken of it by both the Superintendent of Public Education in our own State, and the President of the Board of Education in our own City—the former having introduced the subject into his annual report, and the latter having spoken thereon in his address upon reelection to office. The Governors of other States have also promised to lay the advantages of such an introduction into the schools of their States before their Legislatures at the proper season; and many of our leading educators and naval and military men have given a hearty approval of the movement.

But it must not be supposed that this branch of the tree of knowledge which is about to bear fruit so plentifully in our land, is a novelty in the field of education. The parent stem was planted more than two thousand five hundred years ago, when the system of education inculcated among the Spartans by LYCURGUS, was of a nature not only to prepare the youth of that country, when required, to be ready at once to enter upon the duties of war, but to cause them to regard with indifference all the privations and fatigues of the severest campaign. The Roman youth, too, were compelled to practice the military drill; and the exercise and discipline which they had to undergo were of the most severe description, and had for their object not only the instruction of the soldier in the use of arms, in marching and in evolutions, but the development and improvement to the utmost of his physical powers.

Like to the United States, both Rome and Sparta were dependent upon the public arm for their protection, and every person was compelled to take up arms in defence of his country whenever required. Consequently these exercises were instituted so that the people might be ever fitted to undertake the duties of soldiers. However, it must not be understood that our youth are intended to be so severely drilled, nor is it to render them ready for warfare alone that the training is to be introduced. We shall hereafter prove that the health-giving exercises will be equally beneficial to them in every walk of civilized life.

But it is not the ancient Greeks and Romans only that have excelled us in the physical education of their children. In many of the European nations the best educated people give far more attention to this matter than we do; and in some countries a system of physical training has been long since, and with most beneficial results, introduced into the public schools. Sweden was the first to take the lead in this improvement. The system was introduced into that country by a distinguished philanthropist, named LING. The orphan son of a poor clergyman, he first distinguished himself by his genius and perseverance in acquiring a superior education, after which he was employed as a teacher of fencing. In order to follow his profession scientifically, and to perfect a system of exercises in harmony with nature, he closely studied anatomy, physiology and kindred sciences. This course of study resulted in his becoming distinguished as a public benefactor, in his receiving the honor of knighthood, and in his being appointed Professor and head of a public institution for preparing teachers to propagate his system. Several years ago this system was introduced into all military academies, universities, colleges, town and county schools, and orphan asylums of Sweden. And so great were the advantages derived therefrom that the system has been carried into several other European nations, under the authority of their Governments.

The late M. DE FELLENBERG'S educational establishment, instituted at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, in 1807, is of world-wide fame, and has exerted a great influence in exhibiting the beneficial results of a connected course of mental and physical training. It was the belief of this gentleman that

"The great object of education is to develop all the faculties of our nature, physical, intellectual and moral, and to endeavor to train and unite them into one harmonious system, which shall form the most perfect character of which the individual is susceptible, and thus prepare him for every period and every sphere of action to which he may be called."

In England the system of physical training, and especially of military drill, has already been introduced into many public and private educational establishments with distinguished success. With equal success it has also been introduced into many private schools in the United States, in which its various advantages have been plainly exhibited. But in England, Mr. EDWIN CHADWICK, the champion of of Sanitary Reform, and in our own country, Mr. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX, of this City, are laboring earnestly and successfully to sow the benefits of physical training broadcast among the people. The former gentleman urges its introduction into the public schools of Great Britain, in consequence of the mental, sanitary, moral and national advantages that will be derived therefrom; the latter gentleman, in urging its introduction into our public schools, hardly alludes to more than its national advantages, and appears to view the training in much the same light as the Romans and the Spartans did. This, doubtless, is the most important light in which we should view the subject at the present time, but it is evident that, before the system has been long introduced into our public schools, we shall find, as we purpose to prove in this article, that many other results, equally important as that anticipated, will emanate therefrom. And when the boy who is thus trained becomes the man, whether it shall fall to his lot to tread in the more peaceful walks of life, or, as the defender of his country, to seek "the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth," he will have cause to be thankful that he was educated in health and strength at the same time that he was instructed in the lessons of wisdom.

When Mr. CHADWICK first broached his plan in England, he was desired by the Educational Commissioners of that country to collect and lay before them for their information as full and as recent testimony as he could, upon its chief topics. Some of the evidence which he thus collected, and has recently published, we shall find occasion to incorporate into our remarks. Mr. CHADWICK considers military and naval drill to be the most suitable method of physical training, for the purpose of obtaining the beneficial effects he seeks to gain; to meet Mr. MOLINEUX'S aim, it is evident that no other method would be available. It seems already apparent that the progress of the movement will be much more rapid in this country than it will be in England. Mr. CHADWICK'S bark is not yet fairly launched in the latter country, and we shall be much surprised if Mr. MOLINEUX does not find his, though the keel was laid considerably later, owing to the more rapid appreciation of the subject by our people, well out at sea before the former's touches the water.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is now barely four months since Mr. MOLINEUX laid his plan before the Governors of several of the Northern States. Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode-Island, expressed himself much interested in the movement, which he stated to be one upon which he had himself bestowed much thought, with the hope that it might be carried into practice. Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, manifested his high appreciation of the importance of the subject, and he promises to promote the introduction of the system into his State. In Maine, the City Council of Bangor have already passed a resolution instructing the Municipal School Committee of that city to introduce military drill into such of the public schools as they may deem expedient. Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has recommended it for legislative consideration, in his recent message. The subject has for a long time engaged his most serious attention. A couple of months ago, he placed the matter in the charge of Col. RITCHIE, of his Staff, and sought the advice of Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, Secretary of the Board of Education. Gov. ANDREW communicated to the Legislature a report thereon from the former gentleman, who, he says, fully appreciates the importance of this subject, and has given much study and examination to the matters of military education as it is elsewhere conducted." This report, the Governor states, is too thorough to be reserved only for private uses, or be embodied in his address.

Gov. MORGAN, in his Message, recommends the subject to the attention of the Legislature. In proposing the introduction of military drill into the Common Schools, he says that in many of the colleges and academies of the State—

"Military companies have been formed, and the students have attained a high degree of perfection in military drill. This is especially true of the State Normal School. Its physical and disciplinary effect has been most salutary—in the former respect even superior to gymnastic exercises. I recommend that works on military tactics be introduced as text-books into these institutions, and that drill be made a part of the exercises."

With regard to its introduction into the Common Schools he says:

"The deportment, health and future usefulness of the pupils, in preserving and, if need be, in protecting the institutions and rights of their country, would fully justify me in recommending that male pupils, above the age of twelve years, be instructed in the elements of military science, for a portion of the year, in all the schools supported at the public expense, provided it be practicable."

The remarks made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, in his annual report, we shall have occasion to refer to hereafter. Mr. W. E. CURTIS, of this City, on being reëlected President of the Board of Education, called the attention of his colleagues to Gov. MORGAN'S remarks on this subject, and hoped that the Board would be enabled to operate in such a manner as to thus strengthen the popular arm for the defence of the State whenever any emergency might require it. Col. WM. HENRY ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General, prior to reporting on the subject to the Governor, a short time ago addressed Mr. CURTIS, in order to ascertain his views as to the practicability of introducing the drill into the schools of this City. The latter in his reply stated:

"It has been my opinion for years that military instruction should, under certain restrictions, and to a certain extent be given to the older boys in all the schools and institutions that are supported by, or draw funds from the public treasury. It is but just to the State, whose munificence sustains these schools, that the pupils should be instructed in those branches of knowledge that will make them useful and effective in defending and protecting the State. A well-organized militia, receiving from year to year into its ranks, the disciplined and instructed youth who have passed through the public schools, and to whom the duties of the soldier are familiar, will always be sustained by the public confidence and esteem."

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, draws attention to the subject in his recent message, in the following terms:

"I earnestly recommend to the Legislature that provision be made for the military instruction of youth. The appointment of a military instructor in the normal schools would, in a short period, give teachers to the common schools, who would be competent to train the boys in attendance on them."

Gov. HARVEY of Wisconsin, and Gov. RAMSEY of Minnesota, have also, both, in their recent messages, recommended military drill to be introduced into the public schools of their States.

PROPOSED METHODS OF INTRODUCTION.

Mr. CURTIS informs us that many of the teachers in the public schools of our City are already familiar with "The Manual of Arms," and "The School of the Soldier and of the Company," and that some have been in active service. He suggests that two teachers be detailed from each of the forty-seven grammar schools for boys, for the purpose of receiving military instruction—this number to include those teachers who are already conversant with military tactics. And these teachers, when conversant with the duties of military drill, shall, during school hours, instruct the upper classes therein, as a part of the ordinary course of studies. This appears to Mr. CURTIS to be the most practical and economical mode of introducing military training into the schools, and he thinks that it can be successfully accomplished by the Board of Education in this City under the existing laws and regulations, without additional legislation. In this connection he further remarks:

"The expense of instructing the teachers can be but small. Persons who feel a deep interest in the matter, and who are competent, have volunteered to do it gratuitously. The arms should be such as would be efficient, and such as could be used for the public protection, and cared and accounted for as the other public property intrusted to the Board of Education. The cost of their acquisition would be compensated by such an addition to the general safety."

Mr. MOLINEUX suggests that in order to establish thoroughly and economically this military culture in this city, the Board of Education should appoint some competent person as chief of the staff to organize and carry out a system of instruction and drill, such chief to have under him two or three experienced drill-masters, by whom the teachers detailed for the purpose of instructing the boys should be fully instructed in military tactics. He further suggests that these should be the only persons connected with the department, beyond the scholars themselves, upon whom should devolve the whole working force of the military organization. Mr. MOLINEUX proposes that from the Grammar Department of each school one or more companies should be formed, such companies to be composed of "the boys whose good behavior and punctual attendance entitled them to the honor, the officers to be selected from the most deserving and competent." This is an error. All of the age or class in the school that it is decided shall form the military class should be compelled to attend the latter, as those who may not be previously of good behavior, will be most likely to be reformed by the discipline of the drill than in any other way. Mr. MOLINEUX also proposes that those boys who may be selected as officers should be instructed theoretically and practically by extra drills, but we much doubt whether this would not lead to great dissatisfaction on the part of those who were not thus favored. All the boys should start equal, and no boy should be appointed an officer and receive the extra drill required for such position until he had, by rendering himself conspicuous above his classmates, proved himself to have fitly earned such a distinction.

The other suggestions of Mr. MOLINEUX are: That the different school drills should be visited and reviewed in turn by the instructors, who would exercise a close and careful supervision over them; that every ten companies should be formed by the chief into a regiment, the regimental officers to be selected by him from amongst the most capable of the pupils who are enabled to pass the necessary examination; that occasionally on Saturdays the regiments, in rotation, should be exercised by the instructors in battalion movements, field manœuvres, skirmish drills, &c., which exercises should not be compulsory, but would be eagerly attended by the boys as an amusement; that a brigade might be formed, to be commanded by the chief instructor, who should appoint the most deserving of the pupils upon his staff; and that, in the proper seasons, the regiments could be marched to the suburbs or the Central Park for their exercises, and thus connect a pleasant holiday with healthy amusements, under proper guidance. This "playing at soldiers" would be no doubt very agreeable exercise to the boys, whilst every parent would no doubt duly appreciate the advantages of such enjoyment to his children.

AGE AT WHICH TO COMMENCE PHYSICAL TRAINING.

It will be seen that thus far it is only proposed to commence the system of physical training with boys of the age of twelve and upwards. This may do for a beginning, but it is a mistake to conclude that the system can long remain within these limits. The practice should commence with the earliest age, and the admirable little work on Calesthenics, by CATHERINE BEECHER, founded upon the more extended system of LING, the celebrated Swedish professor, gives a series of exercises that are well adapted for the physical training of girls and the younger boys. Those who have attended infant schools are well aware how attractive are the various movements which the little ones are taught to practice as a part of their exercises. And the military exercises of the tiny Zouaves, which crowded our streets during the past Summer, are sufficient to prove that a system of drill adapted to their strength and capacity would be heartily welcomed by children of the shortest growth. Mr. WILLIAM BAKER the drill master of a large public school in the British metropolis, states that from his own experience in drilling children, they might be taught to walk and practice motions at from five to six years of age, that they may be taught the sword drill at eight, and the rifle drill at about ten years of age. He finds that they can handle a rifle very well at the latter age, and he expects that a prize given for the best rifle drill will be gained by a boy of that age against older boys. He further states that, with a place sufficiently spacious for the exercise, he could practice boys in firing at from thirteen to fourteen years of age. Mr. S. B. ORCHARD, the drill-master of another school in the neighborhood of London, says that he finds he can effect improvements in the bodily condition of young boys which he can only effect with difficulty in older boys, and not at all with men. With boys, for example, he can effect expansions of the chest, which he cannot effect with men. He is confident that the drilled young boys will make better soldiers than those who begin later; that they will be more confident and courageous, as well as more apt, and will make better soldiers abroad and in the field, as well as at home and in quarters. He is also confident, from observation, that those who have been drilled early, and made supple at every joint, and prompt and efficient in action, would be worth one-fifth more wages than the ordinary undrilled laborers. He tells us that the teachers of trades expressed similar opinions in their experience. Both these instructors have been drill-sergeants in the regular service.

PHYSICAL TRAINING STRENGTHENS THE MENTAL POWERS.

Gymnastics strengthen the intellectual faculties. A distinguished writer says, "If you wish to develop the mind of a pupil, exercise his body; make him healthy and strong, that you may make him prudent and reasonable." Miss BEECHER tells us that "Exercise assists the intellect by a suitable interruption to mental labor. Uninterrupted mental exercise makes the mind heavy and dull, and gives it false direction." PLATO, too, says that "Excess of bodily exercise may render us wild and unmanageable, but excess of arts, science and music makes us faddled and effeminate. Only the right combination makes the soul wise and manly." And HUFELAND, the great German physiologist, who advises that children, till their seventh year, spend most of their time in bodily exercises in the open air, remarks:

"If young children are compelled to sit quietly in a room, and their young minds urged to action, we take from them the noblest part of their strength, and consume it in the function of thinking. Thus growth is retarded, the limbs imperfectly developed, the muscles weakened, the digestion becomes bad, scrofula perhaps appears, and then ensues a great predominance of the nervous system. Any unequal development of our faculties is injurious, and it is certain that mental exertions weaken, the more they are unaccompanied by bodily movements. It is also certain that those who, between their mental occupations, go through suitable bodily exercises, can work mentally much more than those who neglect this exercise of their bodily powers."

Mr. CHADWICK, in advocating what he terms the "half-time" system, or the devoting to physical training of a part of the time now given to book-instruction, states that it is proved, on the experience of that system, and of well-conducted schools, where the drill is already introduced, that the tuition during the reduced hours of book-instruction is at least as effective as in schools where the full time is exclusively occupied in book-instruction; and that it is proved that the time of sedentary occupation in schools is generally prolonged beyond the capacity of the pupils for profitable attention, and is mentally injurious, by inducing associations of weariness and disgust with the matters taught, by creating comparatively-diffused slow and dilatory habits of mind, often provoking corporal chastisement.

Mr. WM. BAKER states that in his experience he finds, that the first class boys at drill are the first-class boys in the school. He had said to one of the schoolmasters: "I can tell which of your boys are the sharpest scholars, by drilling them, for you will find that those who are the best at the drill are the best at the book." Mr. WALTER MCLEOD, head master of the Model School, connected with the Royal Military Asylum, at Chelsea, near London, in a paper which he wrote for the United Association of Schoolmasters, in England, strongly advocates the introduction of the drill and gymnastics in connection with school teaching. In this paper he states that:

"A few minutes cessation from studies spent in the play-ground are of incalculable benefit to children, both physically and mentally. The very punishment inflicted on children frequently arises from a neglect of those laws which we cannot violate with impunity. We keep them sitting for an hour or two on hard and uncomfortable seats, without any movement of the body; tired of sitting, they get restless, inhaling impure air, they become weary, dull and stupid; disorder and neglect of lessons are the results, and the master resorts to punishment, which only increases without removing the evil."

We also learn from Prof. BRANTING, of Stockholm, that it is found from experience in Sweden, that children who were inapt at mental work, after having been exercised in gymnastics, "instead of being lazy, dull, and opposed to reading, have become lively and disposed to receive instruction."

We anticipate that the principal objection which will be raised to the introduction of the military drill into our public schools, will be that it will too much curtail the time devoted to mental labor. We feel satisfied that we have here laid before our readers sufficient testimony to fully answer any such objection.

SANITARY ADVANTAGES.

The beneficial effects upon the health, which result from physical training, are of equal importance with the mental advantages which accrue therefrom. GALEN says, "If diseases take hold of particular parts of the body, there is nothing more sure to drive them out than diligent exercise." HERODICUS, a celebrated ancient teacher, cured himself, and many others of disease, by gymnastics; and GALEN, who at thirty was weak, became strong and healthy by daily devoting several hours thereto. In the present day, too, we have Dr. GEORGE B. WINDSHIP, who, in the adolescent stage of his existence, was but a puny youth; but who through the medium of gymnastics has sought and obtained that health and strength to which he was previously a stranger. Lord BACON, and others, are quoted as declaring gymnastics to be almost a universal medicine: "because there is no disease whose further development could not be prevented, or which at its commencement could not have been cured by bodily exercise."

Prof. OWEN is of opinion that even in the best warmed and ventilated schools five or six hours enforced stillness, of growing children, is a violation of the primary laws of physiology. Mr. MACLEOD considers that "exercise is necessary for the proper development of the bones and muscles, as well as, for the health and strength." Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and others agree that, under the present system, children are placed under conditions which impair good bodily health and generate epidemic diseases. Mr. CHADWICK was informed by Mr. RAHUSON, a School Commissioner at Amsterdam, that the physicial evils attendant upon the present amount of sedentary confinement in schools required from young children was beginning to attract attention in Holland, and that they have under trial a system of exercises for schools advocated by Dr. SCHRIEBER, of Leipsic, who suggests the limitation of the hours of school confinement, and prescribes within those hours bodily exercises at short intervals.

MORAL AND DISCIPLINARY EFFECTS.

In the evidence collected by Mr. CHADWICK, that gentleman proves that the systematized drill gives an early initiation to all that is implied in the term discipline—duty, order, obedience to command, self-restraint, punctuality, patience, WM. A. MOSELY, the master of a parochial school at Stepney, London, says that "the drill produces the best effect on the children. It makes them alert and prompt for work, and improves their whole condition." Mr. AUBIN, the Superintendent of a similar school in London, comprising 880 children, finds that "the drill produces a great effect on the discipline of the school. The pupils are collected, and then marched in, some to their worshops, and others to the school, where the teachers tell them off to their respective classes. Without the drill, the strong boys would be driven over the weak, and there would be great noise and confusion." Without the drills he does not see how large numbers could be kept in orderly action as they are now kept in the school over which he has charge. Mr. EDWIN SIMPSON, headmaster of the Swinton Half-time Industrial School, near Manchester, England, comprising 350 boys, states that in those schools,

"The military drill is practiced daily, with the best effect upon the general order and discipline of the establishment. The advantages of any system which will insure prompt obedience to a command, which will not only arouse but keep the attention continually on the *qui vive*, and which will secure regularity and good order in the inevitable changes of place and posture during school hours, are obvious. The military drill is equally important, however, as a gymnastic exercise; calculated to develop the muscular system, quicken the circulation, and arouse those physical energies which, in young children, are too often allowed to lie dormant."

Mr. SIMPSON also bears testimony to the health-producing effects of the military drill, and suggests its introduction into schools of every class. Rev. ISAAC HOLMES, B. A., the Chaplain and Head Master of the Liverpool Industrial Schools, conducted on the half-time system, who has had twenty-five years' experience in school teaching, states that he would certainly recommend the introduction into schools of both the naval and military drill, for the whole management of the children while in school, and for its general bearing upon them in after life." He tells us that the drill tends considerably to sharpen the intellect, to promote habits of attention and obedience, as well as to improve their physical condition. "It is clear to me," he says, "that it has a beneficial effect upon them in civil life, as well as being, of course, a good preparation for the service of the country." Mr. MACLEOD believes that "drill exercises, if universally adopted, would not only be beneficial to the appearance and health of our pupils but to the discipline of our schools."

In the Foundation Grammar School of the parish St. Olaves, Southwark, London, in which there are about 500 boys, day scholars, chiefly the children of respectable inhabitants, who intend them for trading and commercial pursuits exclusively, the military drill has already been introduced about three years. The schoolmasters uniformly report that it has had a highly beneficial influence on the order and discipline of the scholars, and indirectly on the progress of their tuition. It has entirely changed for the better their whole personal action and bearing and behavior. Rev. ANDREW JOHNSON, M. A., head master of Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School in the same locality, states that the military drill was introduced into that school about five years ago, and that at the present time the whole of the pupils, consisting of nearly 650 boys, now receive instruction daily in ordinary marching drill, (with such evolutions as the limited space at command allows,) broad and small sword exercise, and complete rifle drill, with the exception of firing and measurement of distances. He says that from the drill very much is gained, both for the character and appearance of the boys individually, and still more for the general discipline of the school." Mr. E. C. TUFNEL, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, informs us that in two of the largest schools under his inspection, the guardians exercised their power by dismissing the drill masters; but after a year's experience the result was found to be so injurious that in each case the drill-master was reintroduced.

HUFELAND says that "Gymnastics produce cheerfulness and regulate fancy and imagination. They also diminish a predisposition to moral fauls that undermine health and bodily purity. * * * Give a child sufficient muscular motion, so that the store of nervous strength may be turned to the muscles of volition. Let a child exercise daily and often in pure air, till fatigue follows, and I am sure he will not think of vicious habits." ROSSEAU also says: "All sensual passions are found in effeminate bodies, while the more they are roused, the less they are satisfied. A weak body weakens also the mind."

Mr. N. W. TAYLOR ROOT, in his work on "School Amusements," claims as the moral advantages to be derived from the military drill, that it fosters habits of promptness, exactness, and unanimity of action; teaches implicit obedience to commands, and produces erectness of carriage, a regard for a neat and clean appearance, and gentlemanly and respectful behavior.

GREAT NATIONAL BENEFITS WILL RESULT FROM MILITARY DRILL.

Mr. MOLINEUX most truly considers that "military and gymnastic exercises are absolutely necessary for the development of a strong, healthy frame in the schoolboy, and are of vital importance to the well-being of a republican government, which must be upheld by the willing, skilled and strong arms of its citizens. We are battling to maintain the Union, and will maintain it; but, at the same time, we must prepare our children to sustain what we bequeath to their charge." The Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, thus alludes, in his annual report, to the national advantages which may be anticipated from the introduction of military drill into our schools:

"The universal neglect of any preparation, through military discipline, for the stern realities that are upon us, is now everywhere deprecated as weakness and folly. With this sad conviction, comes also the suggestion, for present improvement and future profit, that a few minutes taken each day from the hours of school, for the purpose of going through the simple evolutions of military practice and the manual of arms, beside affording needed exercise and recreation, would fix those habits of prompt and concerted action, that ease and facility of movement, in combination and mass, which would be the best possible preparation of a citizen soldiery for the sudden exigencies that have befallen us. If it be true that the child should learn that which he will have occasion to use when he becomes a man,—and the proposition is too self-evident for denial,—then, in view of the service which the citizen may be called upon to render in defence of his country, does that preparation which will make such service most effective become an important consideration in the training of the child."

Dr. J. H. RAYMOND, of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, in alluding to the introduction of military drill into our public schools, considers that "its general success would supply a most important desideratum in our system of public education, (viz.: the means of a vigorous physical training, not unattended by a valuable species of moral discipline,) and at the same time strengthen the country at a point where these calamitous times have shown her to be weak."

Capt. G. T. BLAKE, U. S. N., Superintendent of the Naval School at Newport, indorses Mr. MOLINEUX'S propositions to the fullest extent, and in a letter to that gentleman says: "My experience at this institution long since impressed me with the importance of the subject, and I intended to have given my views publicly on the subject, but you have left nothing more to be said upon it, and I can only hope that those who have the control of the public schools, will view the subject as we do. * * * We have received about 140 acting midshipmen this year, some of them very young, and although they have not been here two months they present a beautiful example of just such results as the system which you so ably present would produce all over the country." As a practical illustration of the beneficial effect of this training, we have but to allude to the fact that during the time the Seventh New-York State Militia were at Annapolis, where the Naval School was then situate, the boys, ranging from 14 to 18 years of age, promptly responded to a call to arms in consequence of an alarm of a night attack. There was no hesitation among these gallant little fellows; they were up directly, dressed, fell in their ranks, and were speedily off at a double quick to the point of danger. The care which was devoted to their infantry drill was the grand secret of all this promptness and bravery. As another practical illustration we may state that the scholars of Dr. RUSSELL'S school at New-Haven were of great service in drilling the recruits of Connecticut at the outset of the war; and many who have been trained in that establishment have now important posts in the army. Mr. CHADWICK gives the evidence of several military men who are now drill-masters in schools, but were formerly drill-sergeants in the army, and who all testify to the readiness with which those who had been drilled in youth took to the regular exercise of the army. One informs us that they took the drill in one-third the time that it was usually taken by other recruits who had not been previously drilled. Another says that they made excellent soldiers, and required little or no additional drill, and that they were promoted to be non-commissioned officers in large proportion. A third states that when he had recently to drill some volunteers for the rifle corps, he was surprised to observe two of them fall in, and do everything completely at once. On his expressing his surprise, the volunteers recalled themselves to his recollection, and stated that he had drilled them as boys at school some time ago. The fourth drill-master says that when he has had to drill recruits, he has occasionally met with one whose bearing and action has been so soldierly that he has asked him in what regiment he has been, when he has received for reply that the recruit had learned the drill at school. Such men were almost ready drilled, and would be fit for service in a quarter of the time of those previously undrilled.

EFFECTS OF MILITARY DRILL ON CIVIL LIFE.

One of the objections which has been raised against the introduction of the military drill into schools, is that it will have a tendency to engender a warlike and belligerent spirit among the boys. This is an error.

Mr. MOLINEUX says: "The prejudice which is urged that it would engender a military spirit detrimental to the well-being of the people, is not founded upon any sound reasoning, and such fears are unnecessary in the United States, where the highest social and political positions are the reward of the useful and industrial pursuits of peace."

It has been already stated that by the exercise of youth in military drill, an addition is made of at least one-fifth of the civil efficiency and value of the male pupils as laborers in after life. We can readily understand the service the drill will be to all those who may become members of our fire-companies; and the principles of order, punctuality, patience, and obedience to command which it will teach, must be of great advantage to every worker in the busy human hive. The Superintendent of Public Instruction says:

"Aside from its utility as a preparation for the possible exigencies of war, the discipline would be hardly less valuable as a preparation for the relations and duties incident to times of peace. The soldier, by the discipline of the camp and field, becomes obedient to constituted authorities, respectful to superiors, prompt in action, emulous of excellence, faithful to the duty of the present time. These qualities are no less essential to the proper fulfillment of the relations of common life, and would serve to impart vigor, method and effectiveness to ordinary pursuits."

In illustration of this theory, we may state that Mr. MOSELY, who we have already mentioned, gives it as his experience that "the drilled boys who obtain employment in private trades are prompt, obedient and punctual, compared with boys undrilled." Mr. AUBIN also says, "As to the increased value of the labor produced by the naval and military drill there cannot be a second opinion, that is to say, looking only to the training of the pupil for civil life, and irrespective of any military service." Mr. WILLIAM BAKER was once asked by the head-master of the school in which he is drill-master, to recommend him a good boy for a clerk's situation—a very good one, for he was wanted for one of the governors of the school. Mr. BAKER recommended one, of whom the head-master entirely approved; the latter asked what had led him to think of that boy, to which the answer was, "Why, I looked over my drill-book, into the list of those in the musket drill; the best boys altogether are the best at the musket drill."

In the engineering and building trades, men who have been drilled to unity of action are valuable. Mr. ROBERT RAWLINSON, a Civil Engineer in England, tells us that two trained men will lift and carry more easily and safely than four untrained men. "I have," he says, "frequently seen trained men weed out unskilled men where heavy lifting has been required, because they dare not risk the dangers arising from unskilled strength; and few have performed with more safety work which would have been lighter and easier if all had been equally skilled." He is of opinion that boys should not only learn to march, but to lift, carry and pull in concert, as there are many necessary feats of strength in all trades which are more matters of knack and tact than of brute strength. "Drill and training," he continues, "would probably double the effective human power of any establishment, especially if numbers are instructed in joint feats of strength." Mr. WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN and Mr. GEORGE SYKES, Civil Engineers, both bear testimony to the greater value to them of those men who have previously been soldiers or sailors. Owing to the habits begot by the drill, they are worth more money, and receive higher wages than the rest of the men.

ARMS AND UNIFORM FOR MILITARY DRILL.

We close our remarks by a few words upon the requisites necessary for the purposes of practicing the drill in schools. Mr. MOLINEUX is of opinion that no uniform would be required, and that the only expense would be the loan or purchase of 500 to 1,000 short muskets, which could be used in turn at the different schools for drill or parade. It is evident that if the drill is to be practiced daily, a sufficient quantity of arms will be required for at least one company in each school. Where there are more than one company in a school, the times of drill may be so arranged that the same arms may be available for each company, but that the pupils in two or more schools can be properly trained with one set of arms is certainly out of the question. In the earlier stages of the training, it is certainly not necessary that muskets should be brought into use; lances, the cost of which would be, comparatively, next to nothing, would answer the purpose quite as well. After the war, no doubt plenty of muskets and rifles will be "out of use," and can then be loaned to the schools for the purposes of the drill.

Though it can never be made a rule that all the pupils in our public schools, or even in the training classes, shall be dressed alike, still we doubt not but should such be suggested by the Board of Education, as new clothes were required, the perents would dress their children in the regulation costume. This should be of a substantial but cheap material of grey color, and the expense of such a dress would be considerably less than that now paid for the boys' clothes. We should at once find that every clothier would keep the same, and as its general use would obviate the necessity of keeping so varied a stock of ready made goods, they could afford to sell the same at a small profit; and there is no doubt that competition would keep down the price. The pupils of the various schools might be designated by the school number being placed on the cap, which would somewhat assimulate to the regimental number among the soldiers. Such a dress, we fancy, would be very attractive to the boys. Mr. ROOT gives the following very cogent reasons for the adoption of a permanent uniform, one to be worn every day, by a whole school: "A boy who is dressed in the uniform in which he has been taught 'the position of the soldier,' will be constantly reminded to bear himself in a soldierly manner. He will be conscious that eyes are upon him as he walks the streets; and he may overhear such remaks as 'There goes one of the cadets.' If he has learned that 'a perfect soldier must necessarily be a perfect gentleman,' he will remember and do credit to his instruction. He will not, generally, engage in such rough and dirty amusements as are likely to injure or soil his uniform, which he is proud to wear. He will feel manly, and will behave like a man. Of course, not *every* boy, but *most* boys will be thus influenced."

Personal.

List of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., England, week ending Feb. 22, 1862: Cyrus W. Field, New-York; J. M. Berners, Philadelphia; George B. Sennett, Erie, Penn.; G. P. Bemis, Boston; Wm. Mosan, United States Consul Bayonne; W. W. Goddard, Boston; —— Wister, Philadelphia; M. Furlong, Milwaukee. Wm. Johnson, Wethered, Baltimore; J. E. Sweeker, Boston, Mass.; H. L. Clapp, Boston; E. S. Hart, New-York; F. Southwick, Sherbridge, Mass.; W. A. Hadden, New-York; Rev. J. J. Kelly, New-York; R. D. Tucker, Manila; T. A. Miller, Charleston, S. C.

The Conquest of the South.

From the Hartford Press.

The heads of the War and Navy Departments, in their reports have laid such stress upon the enormous geographical extent of the present rebellion, with its tens of thousands of miles of coast and river line, that it seems to us that a popular misapprehension has been created as to the magnitude of the work we have undertaken. We have heard so much of the anaconda that was to fold the revolted States in the embrace of suffocation, that we have accepted with too little consideration the idea that rebellion was to be *garoted*.

The truth is that the vital points of the Southern States are few in number, and the practical military subjugation of the whole territory is comparatively easy of accomplishment if Northern soldiers are the equals of Southern, man for man. We think a plain Common-sense glance at the map will demonstrate this to the most careless. In using the word subjugation, we beg not to be misunderstood as urging a war simply for that purpose, for we hold without equivocation or mental reservation that the object of this war is the restoration of the authority of the Federal Government, and we believe firmly in using all the means necessary to the speedy accomplishment of that end. We speak of subjugation merely as a traverse to the declaration put forth with so much feeling on the part of Southern men and their Northern sympathizers and defenders, "that you cannot conquer the South." We undertake to say not only that it can be done, but that it can be done speedily and easily.

First, then, to conquer the South, it is only necessary to conquer the States this side of the Mississippi, and to hold the mouth of that stream, all west falls, by a law as inevitable as gravitation, when this is accomplished. Conceding this, and these huge miles of distances, that before were so formidable, are reduced to a very moderate extent—no one of the lines necessary to be held for the purposes of subjugation much exceeding the distance from London to Edinboro. To prove this, measuring from Cairo to New-Orleans in a straight line, a railroad all the way, it is but five hundred miles; from Cairo to Port Royal is but six hundred; from Knoxville to Port Royal it is about three hundred. Within a radius of one hundred miles of Knoxville are the head-waters of rivers that empty into the Gulf, the Atlantic and the Ohio. From the head of navigation on the Savannah River to the waters of the Tennessee River is about one hundred miles. No sane man would deny that when the troops from Port Royal and Kentucky effect a junction in the mountains of Tennessee, that the back of rebellion is broken. And it seems to us that this is in rapid process of accomplishment to-day. That, barring reverses and defeats, two months, at farthest, must make it *un fait accompli*.

It is our hope that to-day Com. DUPONT is in possession of the Savannah River, and his gunboats are cleaving the waters that spring from the same source as those that sweep by Florence and Fort Henry. The capture of Fort Henry and Hilton Head opens the gates at both ends of this simple programme. We can understand the remark of Secretary CHASE, not long ago, in conversation with certain capitalists, that a glance at the map will perhaps astonish those who have never reflected, how short is the distance from East Tennessee to Port Royal Harbor, and may suggest the possibility of cutting a great rebellion into two small pieces." To conquer a country is not to march over every square mile of it, nor in it to throw a cordon round it, and at the point of the bayonet, drive it toward the centre—even rats would fight them. No. It is rather to drive a wedge into it, to split asunder and paralyze its resources. To realize the effect of this, let us reverse the picture a moment and see how we should feel if expeditions with gunboats and every appliance of modern war, with a numerous army, were to-day, menacing, beyond reasonable hope of our driving them back, Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, and Erie on the lake. We should know when the wedge was driven home, that if we could not beat it out, the Northern States would be destroyed as a whole; that we should begin on the Atlantic slope to talk of *raising corn and wheat*. Add to this a perfect blockade of our coast, and a formidable enemy slowly but surely taking possession of our seaboard cities, and another equally formidable sweeping from Kansas to Lake Michigan, and we submit, if there would not be some possibility of our being conquered.

Last Fall we indulged in some speculations on Sebastopol and Washington, drawn from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S excellent report to the War Department upon that memorable passage at arms. We said that the two cases were analagous in not being places of strategic importance. We predicted that there would be no advance of the army of the Potomac, because that was not the road to the vital points of this rebelion. Then the fact that we were compelled, by political considerations, to defend Washington, a place not as important as Hartford, strategetically speaking, was a great misfortune; it drained the West of soldiers, cost us LYON, and nearly Missouri, and protracted the war a year. But now the tables are turned, and what was our misfortune last Fall is our good fortune to-day. Every tyro knows that in conducting war the main thing is the lines of communication. MCCLELLAN ably illustrates this in his report from the Crimea, and events are beginning to illustrate it daily now. In modern war railroads and rivers are the main reliances for lines of communication, although mountain passes and turnpike roads still have some importance.

ROSECRANS at KNOXVILLE, as we believe he will be before many weeks—perhaps days, and BANKS at Weldon, as we hope he is, and the army at Manassas is in the same position that MCCLELLAN would be if the rebels held Fortress Monroe, Annapolis and Baltimore. There is then really but one alternative for them—disband or fight.

No person who studies the geography of the South can overlook the startling distinctness with which the Almighty has written unity of Government on the continent, in the formation of the mountain ranges. The American Switzerland stretches into the very heart of these revolted States like an entering wedge. It forms a part of six Slave States, and yet is not slave territory. It forms part of six Southern States, and yet is not Southern, either in climate, productions or institutions. It forms part of six revolted States, and is loyal to the core, as the reluctant rebel testimony found at Mill Spring attests. During the dark hours of Valley Forge some one asked WASHINGTON what we should do if still beaten again. "Fall back to the Alleghanies and hold the mountains," was the undaunted reply. Fall back to the mountains, you man at Manassas, Bowling Green and Columbus, and learn what a living lie you have been acting in serving the livery of revolution to serve the devil despotism in. Go learn that lesson at the hands of those whom you have encircled with the slimy coil of treason and trampled with the iron heel of power.

The mountains are ours to-day, and when the reverberations of DUPONT'S columbiads shall wake the echoes one side of the Cumberland range, and the answering thunders of FOOTE and PORTER shake the other, the mountaineers will finish the line across themselves. When DUPONT is at Augusta he severs another great artery of Southern communications—to wit, the railroad lines from Charleston to New-Orleans and Memphis. Then the Gulf States, strip

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COMFORT FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—A meeting will be held by the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR THE ARMY, at the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 8th-av. and West 31st-st., on SUNDAY NIGHT, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of their patriotic object of supplying religious and other profitable reading to the army, especially to the large numbers of sick and wounded in our Western army hospitals. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD and Geo. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, have engaged to take part in the exercises. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and others, also. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and others, personally informed of the condition and needs of the army, are also expected to speak. A collection will be taken up.

ARMY MEETING, NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A Union meeting in aid of the Board of Publication for furnishing religious reading for our army and navy, will be held in New-Brunswick, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Dr. WILSON Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, March 9. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. WILSON, Rev. L. G. BINGHAM, Agent of the Board, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, an Army officer, and perhaps others. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HASTON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A.M., and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music, he will preach to the Fire Department. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Seats provided for strangers.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near Bergen. Seats free. At 10½ A. M., Rev. CHAS. P. HUNT, who has recently returned from a visit to the army of the Potomac, will preach on the subject of *Religious Reading for the Soldiers*, with glimpses of camp life. Preaching at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. In the afternoon the funeral sermon of Deacon David W. Staples will be preached.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

SIGNS OF THE PRESENT TIME.—MESSIAH'S Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—J. V. HIMES preaches on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., and J. T. LARING, at 10½ A. M. Special collection in the afternoon for Elder Himes. All are cordially invited to attend. House open, and friends can remain all day. Seats free.

REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN Alliance, will preach as usual in the American Museum at 3½ o'clock. These services are strictly on Union plan. No sin is denounced. Christ is the Head of all. Several letters have been received from infidels and others, which will be treated candidly. Come early, as these letters will be read first.

BROADWAY CHAPEL, BETWEEN 41STH and 42d sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FOX, of 42d-st. Church. At 2 P. M., Sabbath-school. At 3 P. M., Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN; subject—*The Anti-Christ of the Bible Cannot be the Present Emperor of France.* At night, 7½ o'clock, Rev. F. G. CLARKE, of the 23d-st. Presbyterian Church.

FIRST-FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 18th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. B. FAIRFIELD, LL. D., President of Hillsdale College, Michigan. In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. JAS. L. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*The Babe of Bethlehem*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *The Temple of the Sun.*

HABITS, GOOD AND BAD—WILL BE THE subject of discourse at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor at 7 o'clock P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. WM. A. MUHLENBERG, D. D., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that Parish. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 8th-av. late Murray-hill Baptist Church.—Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector. Seats free.

"CHRIST PLEADING THE IGNORANCE of sinners as a ground for forgiveness." Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLET, pastor, will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Peril and Exceeding Sinfulness of any Compromise with Sin.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Washington-av., corner Greene-av., Brooklyn.—Rev. GEO. BOWEN, of the New-England Conference, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½ o'clock.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE ANTICHRIST. Ascertained to become a Universal Monarch at the time of Christ's Advent," will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 23 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider on SUNDAY EVENING, the parable of *The Leaven and the Meal*, (Matt. xiii., 33.) Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD preaches in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSburgh, will preach in the 2d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—15th-st., 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third and last discourse on the *Fate of Murderous Suicides*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public freely invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School Room of All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., entrance on the street.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 20th-st., near 5th-av. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Special meetings will be held during the week.

REV. SAMUEL G. IRVINE, OF OREGON, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the West 29th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the fourth of the course On *Prayer*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, aide of Wesleyan Methodist Conferences, England. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Religious services, consisting of short Lecture, Conference, Trance Speaking, &c., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20; and at 3 P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The public cordially invited. Short addresses. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—IN NORFOLK-st., between Grand and Broome sts.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON, of the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. CHAS. D. STRAW in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in the new chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, and do plain sewing; the best of City reference. To be seen at her last place. Call at No. 311 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A LAdy about breaking up housekeeping, would like to get places for two excellent girls—one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as cook; both in the same family if possible. Apply at No. 160 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good references from her last place, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &C.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing, if required, or would take care of children and do sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 145 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable German woman, in a private family, as good plain cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st., from 9 to 4 o'clock; ring the private door-bell next jeweler's.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for over eight years in one family. The best of testimonials given. Call for two days at No. 109 25th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room. Has no objection to go in the country. Newport preferred for the Summer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at, or address, No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, can make good desserts, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; has the best of City reference. Also, one to cook, wash and iron, with the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 81 3d-av., over the shoe store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-class cook. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 351 1st-av., near 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and assist in washing; is a good baker of bread and pies; is capable of taking a place up stairs or down. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Is English Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City and country reference; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Willet-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUAtions wanted by two competent females, one as first-class cook, and the other as housekeeper, in a hotel; has long reference from a first-class hotel. Inquire for two days at No. 89 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer or ironer, in a private family; is a very good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 267 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as above, or will do general housework; is a good cook, baker of bread, and a good washer and ironer; is a good butter-maker; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as seamstress, or travel to Europe with a family; can give good reference. Call at No. 62 6th-av., for one day.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN person, a situation as nurse for children or an invalid, and to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable person as nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to travel with a family; has the best of City reference from her last two employers. Call at No. 576 2d-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress and chambermaid, thoroughly competent of her business; very best City references from first-class families; can be seen for two days at No. 174 East 34th-st., second floor, back room.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants wanted.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant man that perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his references. Will be found willing and obliging. No objection to city or country. Best of City reference given. Can be seen personally, or a note addressed J. M., No. 3a Broadway, office of the Greenwood Cemetery, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. Should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M. D., No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS gardener, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is also a good coachman and groom; would make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener for a single German; landscaping, propagation and cultivation of greenhouse plants, grapery, orchard and vegetables perfectly understood; terms reasonable. Address C. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a farmer and gardener, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; must be a single man and a Protestant, and have a thorough knowledge of his business, including some experience with glass; a Scotchman preferred. Address for one week, Box No. 1,198 New-York Post-office, giving references, and stating wages expected, (beside board, which will be furnished by the advertiser.) A faithful, industrious, capable man, will find this a pleasant, permanent place. None other will be able to keep it more than one month.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A Protestant girl, with good reference, to do general housework. Apply, for two days, at No. 132 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUTH FROM 18 to 20 years of age; must write a good hand, and translate and write the Spanish language fluently. Applicants will, in their own handwriting, state salary expected and inclose undoubted references. None others need address G. K. D., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A SAW-MILL; WAGES $600 per year; 4 girls to travel to California and Europe; 1 stewardess, 2 conductors. Apply No. 47 Chatham-square.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 2½-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—A PARTY having a contract to manufacture the Springfield gun, and wishing capital, or desires to get the gun manufactured under said contract, will please address MY, Box 2,342 Post-office, without delay, giving name, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry; being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by days work; replete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY and attic house, and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st., built by day's work; has all the modern improvements, and is in good order; rent of lot $126; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100; the house has an extension, three stories in hight. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house No. 36 East 12th-st., near Broadway, suitable for a private family or first-class boarding-house, recently repaired and put in perfect order, will be rented low for a term of years to a person of undoubted respectability, who can give satisfactory security. For cards of admission apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to S. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME AND THOROUGHbuilt two-story, attic, high-basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 273 East Broadway, 21x78, with rear extension all the way up; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Price, $7,500. Terms easy. C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWNstone front house, 29x55, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 220 East 30th-st.; price $6,600, $1,500 in cash, and balance on mortgage; or will rent it for $600 per year; it has under-ground and furnace, and all improvements. ABRAHAM AYRES, No. 76 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 156; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and convenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 21ST-ST., WITH privileges of Gramercy Park, the brown-stone, English-basement house. No. 111 East 21st-st. Price $10,500 for sale; for rent, $900.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia drab-stone house, now occupied by the owner, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice, and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

AN ELEGANT BRICK MANSION AT TUBBY HOOK TO LET OR LEASE.—It has gas, water and all modern conveniences, with five acres of ground, in a high state of cultivation; carriage-house, stables, gardener's house and ice-house filled; commands a splendid view of the Hudson and Harlem valley; seven minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad station, and eleven miles from City Hall, New-York. It adjoins the country seat of A. R. Van Nest, Esq., and will be let with or without furniture. Apply to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 38 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from dépôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 71 William-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREEstory house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the dépôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 165 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, ROOMY AND SUBstantial cottage in the town of Pelham; situation is very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Very accessible to the City. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st, Orange.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the dépôt.

DIVIDENDS.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 43 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 217 Broadway, New-York City. J. W. BAKER,

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF GWYNNE & DAY.

GWYNNE & DAY have removed their Banking Office to No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

Uncurrent money and Treasury Notes bought and sold.

Highest premium on Gold and Silver.

Stocks bought and sold on commission.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale, &c., &c.

Subscriptions received to the METROPOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.

RICHARD IRVIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 54 Exchange place.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.

CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 349 PEARL-ST., possession immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above the first floor, from 1st May; No. 430 Washington-st., with shop, possession immediately; No. 432 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 276 and 277 West-st., with bulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber-yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 83 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODious dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET IN NEWARK—THE NEW BRICK house No. 63 North Broad-st., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor; marble mantels, furnace, range, water and gas; the location every way good, and 6 minutes' walk from the M. and E. Dépôt. Rent $350. Apply on the premises, or No. 192 Broad-st., or at No. 88 William-st., New-York. JOHN PROVOST.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 150 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house is in good order; all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; lot 21 by 104 feet; location first-class in every respect. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE pier foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 26 Water-st., or at the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st; six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CELEBRATED Oak Hall clothing store, Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Fulton-st., extending through to Nos. 47 and 49 Gold-st., covering four lots, and having an entrance on two streets This is a rare chance for clothiers, as it is one of the oldest and best located stands in this City. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered for a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

FOURTEENTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH STS.—TO LET—The two four-story brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st. Also, No. 146 West 34th st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET TO A SMALL quiet family, from 1st of April; large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, with privilege in bath rooms, and modern improvements. Rent $200. Apply, stating references, on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements; water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO RENT.—Can be leased, with the adjoining store and one in the rear, belonging to the estate of George Griswold, as a bonded warehouse for teas, &c. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—THE LOWER part of a fine house with all the modern improvements, near Union-square; would be let to the right kind of a person upon favorable terms. Address A. S. G., Box No. 2,722 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., opposite the Produce Exchange, to rent from May 1 next, with an L on Pearl-st. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Forsyth-st., near Broome, consisting of two rooms on third floor, four on the second, and back basement. Rent $240. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

NO. 65 SECOND-AVENUE.—TO LET OR lease, the full front, three-story, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent, $450. Only responsible parties need apply, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 102 WILLIAM-ST., STORE No. 91 Washington-st., Stable No. 199 9th-st. Apply to CHARLES CAROW, No. 76 South-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid-out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up st

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Division of the Army into Corps d'Armee.

The Commanders Assigned to Each Corps

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 8.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The arrangement of the army of the Potomac into *corps d'armée* is in harmony with Gen. McCLELLAN's plans. It will not require over a week to perfect this reorganization.

By the President's War Order No. 2, he has ordered the army of the Potomac to be divided into army corps, to be commanded by commanders of corps, selected according to seniority of rank, as follows:

First corps, consisting of four divisions to be commanded by Major-Gen. SUMNER.

Third corps, consisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. HEINTZELMAN.

Fourth corps, consisting of three divisions, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. KEYES.

Fifth—Gen. BANKS and Gen. SHIELDS commands, the latter late Gen. LANDER's, to be a Fifth corps, to be commanded by Major-Gen. BANKS.

FAVORABLE WEATHER.

The weather is dry and beautiful.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

The Post-office Department received a letter from Nashville to-day, dated the 3d inst., in which it is stated that our Special Agent, MARKLAND, on taking possession of the Post-office in that city, found that the rebel Postmaster had stripped it of every article of property, including blanks, locks, mail bags, timescales, keys, etc. The Agent had managed to get the mails from Nashville to Louisville. The letter adds, that the National officers and troops have agreeably disappointed the Secessionists, by reason of their good behavior and gentlemanly deportment. Others are mad because the officers and men will not commit some act of violence, or perpetrate an outrage of some kind. Be it said to the credit of all officers, soldiers, civilians and camp followers, that the order in Nashville was never better. I have never known better order.

THE NEW-YORK POSTMASTERSHIP.

The nomination of ABRAM WAKEMAN to succeed Mr. TAYLOR, as Postmaster of New-York, has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

PROMOTED.

Capt. BELL, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, has been promoted Major to the Third Illinois Cavalry, now in Gen. HALLECK's Department.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

OPERATIONS OF OUR FORCES.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, March 3.

We made an advance on Saturday, demonstrating what we have all along suspected, that the enemy are determined not to make even a show of resistance anywhere in the neighborhood of Nashville. To crawl up at night and shoot a man or two on picket duty, seems to be the height of their ambition. They do not dare even to show themselves in broad daylight, at however remote a distance. Their whole military system appears to be reduced to two points—cowardly assassination of individuals, and running whenever a shadow of danger presents itself.

At noon on Saturday, the three regiments of the Seventeenth Brigade, which are now near Nashville, the Third and Thirteenth Ohio and the Fifteenth Kentucky, together with a large portion of KENNETT's Cavalry, and sections from LOOMIS' and SIMONSON's Batteries, the whole under the command of Brig.-Gen. E. DUMONT, marched to Lavergne, which was understood to be the headquarters of the notorious Col. MORGAN.

Lavergne is a small town upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, about sixteen miles from Nashville. Gen. DUMONT's column reached the place at 5 o'clock P. M., and much to their regret found that the bird had flown. So rapid had been his flight, however, that he had not time to remove the contents of his nest, and Gen. DUMONT unceremoniously took possession of the whole of Col. MORGAN's forage, pork and whisky. A half-dozen members of the rebel army, who were at Lavergne on furlough, attempted to escape by the citizen's clothes dodge, but, much to their disappointment and chagrin, found that dodge wouldn't work.

The expedition discovered that the turnpike bridge over Stewart's Creek was destroyed, and learned that the same was the case with both the turnpike and railroad bridges near Murfreesboro.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the expedition returned.

I am almost tired of recording the capture of Confederate stores, but I cannot avoid mentioning the fact that more than $100,000 worth have been found concealed in and around the Lunatic Asylum. Nothing so strikingly proves the terror of the retreating rebels as the apparently wholesale abandonment of their means of subsistence—for nothing else has cost them so much trouble to collect, and nothing else, except courage, is now so necessary to them.

NOBLE FRANCE, Esq., of Monroe County, Ky., formerly residing at Tompkinsville, and taken prisoner some months ago, has been released at Murfreesboro, and is now on his way home. He had a large amount of property destroyed in Kentucky by the rebels, valued, some persons have said, at $30,000. His imprisonment and hardships have enfeebled him in both body and mind. He claims to have been a Quartermaster in Col. GEIGER'S Kentucky Regiment, but I have been unable to ascertain whether such was the case or not.

A nice little capture was made on Friday evening, by Gen. DUMONT's escort, under the command of one of his Aids. It was rumored that there was somebody concealed at a private house four miles east of DUMONT's headquarters, and a mile from the pike. The escort, supported by Capt. HALPIN of the Fifteenth Kentucky, with a company of infantry, went out to see; and sure enough, they found and bagged no less distinguished a personage than Col. BENNETT, of the Sixth Mississippi, together with Capt. ROMEIN, of the same regiment.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS BY THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 2.

The rebel army, in its haste to get away from Murfreesboro, is releasing many individuals who were held in confinement on account of their supposed unwillingness to see the National Government overthrown by traitors.

Riding out, yesterday, on the Murfreesboro road, I met a large number of footmen, in citizen's dress, who were making their way to Nashville. Some of them, in addition to the clothes they wore, carried small bundles; others had nothing save the clothes on their backs; while others still had very little even there. It was about 10 o'clock A. M., when I came in contact with them, and they had walked all the way from Murfreesboro since Friday evening. Notwithstanding their long tramp, they did not seem in the least wearied, but stepped along with a light and elastic tread, as if they were going to an evening party. Thinking there must be something interesting connected with this company, I halted, and asked them where they were from. They stopped, seemed very willing to enter into conversation, and immediately began to relate what had befallen them.

It was a remarkable looking group. Persons of various ages were there, from boys of fifteen to old men of sixty—the boys prematurely hardened into men by what they had endured; the old men, by the same means, prematurely softened into second childhood. They appeared to represent all classes of society, but principally that class which has so much reason to execrate this wicked rebellion, and which does curse it so heartily—the laboring men. Here is a man who had at one time lived respectably and comfortably, blessed with a competency which was amply sufficient for his necessities, and even afforded him many of the luxuries of life. But in an unlucky hour he had told his companions, in the hearing of some of JEFF. DAVIS' or I. G. HARRIS' ruffians, that he could never cease to love the Stars and Stripes and the glorious Union which they symbolized. For this, and this alone, he was seized, most of his property was destroyed, and he himself was kept in close confinement. He demanded a trial, but the ruffian usurpation of DAVIS, MASON, SLIDELL & Co., had learned to disregard even the forms of law and justice, and of course no trial was to be obtained. He admits, however, that, had he been tried, he would have been convicted of all the charges that he ever heard urged against him. He remained in durance until the precipitate flight of the rebels gave him that liberty which neither their justice nor their mercy would grant.

Another member of the crowd carries with him a small bundle of tools. He is a shoemaker, an intelligent, honest man, about 35 years old. He was compelled to accompany the army of secession, in order to assist in keeping rebel feet off the ground. But their recent extraordinary running from the Federal forces, has, I suppose, so completely used up their boots and shoes, as to render all further efforts in the way of mending utterly hopeless; and so our shoemaker was permitted to pack his kit and go his way.

I regret to announce the death of an excellent officer in our army. Capt. P. C. WILSON, of Carthage, O., Company C, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, was instantly killed on Friday night. He went out with the Orderly Sergeant of his company and a dozen men, to establish a picket post about thirteen miles from the city. Coming to a dense cedar grove upon the left of the pike he halted his men opposite, and was preparing to set the picket there, when a volley was poured from the grove; the Captain was shot through the heart, and the Orderly Sergeant, whose name I have been unable to ascertain, was seriously wounded, receiving eight buckshot in different parts of his body. His horse also was wounded.

We have had, ever since we arrived in this city, the finest weather imaginable—mild, balmy, lovely as May. Occasionally the sky is overcast with clouds, and there is lightning and thunder, but no rain.

The cars now come through daily from Bowling Green, but the great gulf of Barren River lies between us and railroad communication with Louisville.

FRUITS OF THE OCCUPATION.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CAMP JACKSON, FOUR MILES SOUTH OF NASHVILLE, MITCHEL'S DIVISION, Sunday, March 2, 1862.

The panic has subsided, and quietude takes the place of consternation. Contrary to the expectations of many, none of our troops are quartered in the city. Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS, of the Fifty-first Ohio, has been appointed Provost-Marshal. Under his military regimen the place is rapidly assuming its ancient appearance, and ere long reason will again control a people who have been maddened by the infatuation of secession.

Secession has here been tried to its fullest extent, and its fruits have been bitter. While the army was well supplied with food, in abundance of all kinds, starvation threatened many families. Many of the common articles of sustenance had reached fabulous prices—coffee 75c. ₱ lb., candles 90c., soap 75c. flour $10 ₱ bbl., salt $3 ₱ bushel, wood $12 ₱ cord, and other things in the same proportion. The army supplies were obtained in any way the most convenient—the most of it taken from citizens against their will, receiving in return the bonds of the C. S. A., which are not worth now 30 cents on the dollar.

An immense amount of stores have fallen into the hands of our army, amounting to near two millions of dollars, consisting of pork, beef, rice, corn and molasses. Our Quartermasters have been busy night and day in taking inventories of the supplies.

Common brogans sold at $4 a pair, boots, $18, common calicoes, 50 cents a yard. This will give your many readers a faint idea of how dear an article secession is in Tennessee.

On yesterday a County election was held. It was a common remark on the street, "Thank God, I can vote as I please." While many of the prominent leaders had ingloriously fled, the city is by no means clear of Secessionists. They are bold in the utterance of their treasonable sentiments, and at times insolent and defiant; even those who evidently cherish Union sentiments, are still overawed with threats that BUELL will yet be driven back, and the vile Yankees badly whipped. They are not afraid of us, for the reason that the stories told of our barbarities have proved false.

Gen. BUELL has removed his headquarters to Nasksville; he is busily engaged. Thousands of troops are now encamped around the suburbs of the city, principally on the Murfreesboro pike. On yesterday a reconnoissance in force was made as far as Laverne, twelve miles distant, by Gen. DUMONT's Brigade of MITCHEL's Division. They failed to discover any of the enemy. They returned to-day with a few prisoners. Reliable news was received to-day that the enemy had evacuated Murfreesboro, and were making for Atlanta, Ga. Persons from there represent the army as utterly demoralized. Many desertions and much dissatisfaction exist among those remaining.

McCOOK's Division has done a great deal of hard work. It is composed of as fine regiments as ever entered the field, and I hope that the day is not far distant when they shall have an opportunity to give an evidence of their skill and firmness on the contested field. True, they did not advance into Nashville, but by their arduous toil in guarding the N. and L. R., in repairing the roads and in building the bridges, they have placed the Federal forces in possession of this important position many days earlier than was expected.

LETTER FROM A PRIVATE CITIZEN.

The following is a private letter from an old citizen of Nashville, written to a friend in Cincinnati:

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

Gen. BUELL, with a large force, entered Nashville yesterday without opposition, and established the glorious flag of our Union in the Capital of Tennessee, and it is hoped that it is now, with the greater part of our State, fully redeemed from the braggart rebels, and that the rebellion in the South will be speedily put an end to. I feel like one liberated from prison, and set free to think, act and speak as a freeman, and I believe and know that one-half of the citizens of the rebellious States will gladly welcome the noble men who come among us to reëstablish the Union. For ten days previous to yesterday, the acts of the retreating rebels have been of the most outrageous kind: burning our expensive bridges crossing the Cumberland, stealing horses, mules, niggers and goods, and pressing the citizens to labor in removing Confederate supplies, and all manner of indignities. By prudence and watchfulness myself and family escaped their indignities and robbing. Gen. BUELL assures the people that their persons and property, of *all kinds*, will be respected and protected; and the people feel full confidence that his promises will be fulfilled, and *all* (except a very few of the rabid Secessionists,)thank God for this timely deliverance of our city from the tyranny of rebel rule, and unprincipled clamor and falsehood.

Gen. BUELL has accomplished wonders by his superior management of his forces without the destruction of lives or property. I have not as yet been able to see him, but hope to do so to-day, and congratulate and thank him for his timely succor and labors for the good cause. I wish I could speak to every man now laboring for the reëstablishment of our glorious Union, and cheer them on in the good work, and could also say to all now engaged, and able to bear arms, that now is the time to come forward and crush at once this uncalled-for resistance to the best Government on the globe.

Our Governor, (HARRIS,) with all the officials, and editors of lying secession sheets, fled most disgracefully on the 15th. *At the same time, Gen. A. S. Johnston, with his demoralized army of rubbish, were fleeing through our town, panic-stricken and disorganized.* Such a farce as was enacted, for days, in this city and vicinity, cannot be pictured by words. Caricatures by an artistic eye-witness might do it, and would sell for a fortune in the North or in the Old World.

Gen. Johnston says he will not make a stand until he gets into Alabama, beyond the Tennessee River.

Gen. PILLOW made a speech here on the evening of the 17th, telling the citizens that they (the rebel forces) would flee to the mountains, there organize their scattered forces and return to deliver Nashville. He told them that the Federal gunboats were the devil; that he had tried them, &c.

We have had no papers printed here since the 15th, and, as yet, cannot get Northern papers. I want the Cincinnati *Commercial* sent to me for six months, and I want each number, from the 14th of February to the 1st of March, put up and forwarded to me by express as soon as they can be. Don't neglect to attend to this, and I will send the money for all.

Your mother's brother, ——, was in BUCKNER'S Brigade, at Fort Donelson, and I cannot learn whether he was killed, wounded or taken prisoner. When I last conversed with him at Bowling Green, he assured me he would not reënlist at the end of his time, 1st May. I am satisfied one-half the Southern soldiers will refuse to reënlist, and I hope by the 1st of June to see this foul rebellion at an end; and after that, I want to see the *United* States whip John Bull for giving aid and comfort to this rebellion. *They deserve it.*

DOINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Common Council of Nashville, That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person to sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposese, and then only under the written prescription of some one of the physicians appointed by the Mayor, which prescription shall state specifically the quantity needed. Any person violating the provisions of this bill shall be fined for each offence not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars, besides suffering a forfeiture of his, her or their liquors.

SEC. 2. Any person found on the streets, lanes, alleys, or other public places within the city, intoxicated, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars, and shall, upon oath, declare the name or names of those furnishing him or her the liquors upon which he or she became intoxicated, who shall be arrested and tried upon such information; and upon a failure to make such discovery, the party refusing shall be fined twenty-five dollars and be confined in the Workhouse until such discovery is made by them. This act to take effect from its passage.

Approved Feb. 24, 1862.

R. B. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

Attest: C. M. HAYS, Recorder.

THE NASHVILLE PAPERS.

SUSPENDED.

In acknowledging the receipt of late Nashville papers the Louisville *Journal* says:

"The publication of all the old papers of Nashville, save the *Banner*, had ceased upon the approach of the Federal troops. For some reason unexplained to us, a news edition of the *Banner* has been tolerated since the city has been occupied by our army. The *Banner* has been one of the bitterest and most unrelenting enemies with which the friends of the Union have had to contend. We have received a copy of a Nashville sheet, called the *Times*, which has been established since our army occupied Nashville."

"THE INVADERS."

From the Nashville Banner, March 3.

As far as we know, the officers and men of the Federal army have, thus far, deported themselves toward our citizens in the most unexceptionable manner. We feel bound to say this much in justice to them, as well as to reassure those of our friends out of the city, who expected something different, and are still apprehensive on that score. It is no part of the etiquette of war for men to behave boorishly either to a victorious or fallen enemy, and we trust, therefore, that both parties, recognizing a "military necessity," will seek to cultivate such a character of intercourse as becomes gentlemen, under any and all circumstances.

The Post-office continues in charge of Col. A. H. MARKLAND, a native of Kentucky, fully identified by education, association and interest with the South. He is also a conservative Democrat. Col. M. seems only anxious to extend all the mail facilities in his power to the people, in the most agreeable and polite manner possible.

The Federal lines are daily extending South, and the Confederates receding, therefore it will not be long, we presume, before most if not all the post-offices in the State can communicate with this city.

MISTAKEN.

A prisoner taken by the rebels asserted that McCLERNAND was in command, but some one understood him to say McCLELLAN, and one of the Nashville papers remarks:

Some persons, in fact most persons here, incline to a different opinion, asserting that McCLERNAND, and not McCLELLAN, was the person indicated.

In this opinion we are not disposed to concur. We believe that McCLELLAN is there. Look, for a moment, at the state of the case. BEAUREGARD has left the Potomac to take command of the Columbus Department. The war has been completely transferred from the Potomac to the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers. Nothing is left for McCLELLAN to do in Washington. Here is a grand assault made by a column of from 50,000 to 100,000 men upon one of our chief defences. What more natural than he should lead it? As to McCLERNAND, he is merely a Brigadier-General, and a third-rate one at that. Both GRANT and SMITH, at Paducah, outrank him. Hence, it is hardly probable that he commands the enemy.

All the better for us if it is McCLELLAN. If we whip him the victory is a thousand-fold greater.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

From the Nashville Times, March 1.

A gentleman who arrived here the other day from Virginia informs us that the only change in President DAVIS' Cabinet is the substitution of the Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, of Virginia, as Secretary of State in the place of Mr. HUNTER.

Business generally has been suspended during the past two weeks. Very few of the business houses have yet been opened.

We understand that the two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, between this place and Franklin, have been destroyed. It is also reported that the bridge near Columbia has been burned.

Parties who have arrived in the city within the last three or four days report that the excitement in the country south of us is as great as it was in Nashville, and that large numbers were fleeing further South.

Gov. HARRIS has called the Legislature to meet at Memphis, but at last accounts no quorum had appeared in either House, nor was it probable a quorum would be secured. The subject of adjourning to some point in Middle Tennessee was discussed, and McMinnville was spoken of, but it was hardly probable that point will be selected.

The river recedes very slowly, and appearances indicate that the largest class boats will find no impediment to navigation for some time yet.

Parties who have arrived in the city within the last three or four days, report that the excitement in the country south of us is as great as it was in Nashville, and that large numbers were fleeing further South.

We learn this morning that the repairs on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been completed to within eight miles of Nashville. The cars may, therefore, be expected to make through trips in a few days.

We heard, two or three days ago, that the timber for the railroad bridge at this city was being prepared in Louisville, so as to build the bridge with as little delay as possible upon the completion of the repairs of the track. In this connection we learn that it is the intention of the Federal authorities to open communication on the railroads leading South from this city, as far as their lines extend.

The great flood seems to have culminated, as the river has been receding slowly to-day. There has been no such flood, we understand, since 1847. The damage done to property all along the river must be immense. In the lower portion of this city hundreds of families have been driven from their homes by the back waters, and much suffering must be the result, as it will be some time yet before they can return.

Parties desiring to send off letters will bear in mind that the postage must be prepaid in specie. The old United States stamp will not answer, and we understand the acting Postmaster says he don't like to take Confederate stamps. He will have a supply of the right sort of stamps in a day or two.

The *Memphis Appeal* of the 25th states that gold is selling in that city at from fifty to sixty per cent. premium, and silver from forty to fifty.

Large numbers of troops have continued to pour into the city for three or four days. We were informed yesterday that forty steamboats, with troops and stores were on their way to Nashville.

We heard the other day of a gentleman from Cincinnati who was looking around for two business stands, for the purpose of establishing branches of dry goods and grocery houses in this city,

We heard this morning that holders of sugar were demanding 25 cents per pound for it.

We understand Gen. BUELL has appointed Col. MATTHEWS, of Ohio, Provost Marshal for the city.

The Federal authorities have taken charge of the Post-office, and we understand a mail will be dispatched North this evening. A mail is expected to-morrow, when regular communication will be opened up and continued.

The Atlanta *Confederacy*, of the 2d says that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, has issued an address to the mechanics of that State, calling upon them in the name of their country's welfare, to make pikes and huge side knives to arm ten thousand men with next month.

THE POSITION OF GEN. STEVENS.

A Letter in Reply to Certain Strictures in the Tribune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* has done Gen. STEVENS the grossest injustice in a letter which was published in the Daily *Tribune* of Feb. 14, and which reached us yesterday. I will cut the extracts, and remark upon each:

"There is reason for serious complaint at Beaufort within the camp lines. The negroes who have come in have there, as here, been in charge of the Quartermaster, but by some military legerdemain, fell into the hands of the Brigade Quartermaster, Capt. WM. LILLEY, instead of the Quartermaster of the post, Capt. FULLER. The views of Gen. STEVENS, who is there in command, are well known to be Pro-Slavery in the extreme, and his prejudices against the negro unusually bitter. His Quartermaster is still worse, and has treated the unfortunate negroes under his charge with a criminal inhumanity, of which Gen. STEVENS might not have been guilty himself, but which he has nevertheless tolerated and sanctioned. A private from the Seventy-ninth New-York, an appointee of Capt. LILLEY, has been permitted to carry and use a whip as the habitual means of enforcing what is called discipline in the Quartermaster's service. The whole system of superintendence was careless and cruel. Efforts to reform it, and to improve the condition of the negroes, have been thwarted by official interposition."

There was no military legerdemain whatever. Till he was arrested, Capt. TILLEY was *Post* as well as Brigade Quartermaster, and this, too, by the orders of Gen. SHERMAN. After his arrest Capt. FULLER was *Post* as well as *Dépôt* Quartermaster.

So far from having bitter prejudices against the negro, Gen. STEVENS' feelings are kind and humane, and the negroes have been treated with kindness and humanity. No negro has ever come to him for a redress of his wrongs, that he has not patiently listened to his complaints, and done everything in his power to right him. His whole nature is opposed to wrong and injustice. From his landing at Beaufort to the present time, he has prohibited not only in orders, but by the sanction of punishment of the guilty parties any maltreatment of the negroes. He would not hesitate to punish a refractory and insubordinate negro, but it so happens it has never been done. It is false that the whip has ever been resorted to, as stated in the above extract.

The system of superintendence, so far from having been careless and cruel, has been exceedingly careful and kind. Gen. STEVENS could not have given more attention to the subject had he tried. He has looked out for their sick with great care, and has tried to do all he could for them.

Neither is Gen. STEVENS a Pro-Slavery man. He is neither Anti-Slavery nor Pro-Slavery in the abstract. As a citizen of Washington Territory I know he is opposed to Slavery, and will, when that Territory comes to organize a State Constitution, oppose making that Territory a Slave State. In the rice and cotton fields of the South he may, perhaps, think the "peculiar institution" a good one. For negro emancipation he does not look to the schemes of pretended or real philanthropists, but to the amelioration of condition growing out of the contact of the races and the teachings of experience, running through a series of generations. Time and Providence, in its sure, slow, silent progress, will solve the problem.

The story about the Highlander has this fact only to stand on. The Highlander did carry a fancy sort of whip, *as a symbol of authority*, but never used it. Gen. STEVENS did not even know this till to-day. He was some time since sent back to his regiment.

"A Baptist clergyman from Boston, Rev. Mr. PECK, known in connection with missionary enterprises, has endeavored, with good sense and judgment, to give some religious and other instruction to the negroes, and to care for them so far as he might without authority. A school has been established by his efforts, in which both teachers and pupils are negroes, and it still exists by the sufferance of Gen. STEVENS, though he has declared that he recognizes the local laws of South Carolina as still in force, and will permit no illegal attempts at Christianizing or educating the blacks. Aware of the more liberal and humane policy of Gen. SHERMAN, he probably hesitates to suppress the school till a more convenient period. There are sixty pupils and three teachers, themselves not far advanced, but able to read and to spell one-syllabled words. Their ages are twenty, thirty and sixty years; the pupils are children from six to fifteen. A civil superintendent is greatly needed, to hold the same relation to the Beaufort negroes that Mr. LEE does to those at Port Royal. It fortunately happens that Capt. LILLEY has fallen into disgrace with Gen. STEVENS, and is under arrest. Capt. FULLER has present charge in his place, and will at least treat the negroes humanely."

There is the most thorough understanding and the most free interchange of views between Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. STEVENS in regard to the management of the negroes. They differ somewhat. Gen. STEVENS is utterly opposed to anything which looks to immediate emancipation. He is afraid it will paralize the exertions of loyal slaveholding citizens, who have already furnished sixty thousand men to our armies, and who will soon furnish sixty thousand more if the late brilliant blows in Kentucky and Tennessee are steadily, sternly and boldly followed up. Neither does he recognize the local laws of Carolina binding upon us. There is no population of loyal citizens here at all. There can be no authority here whatever, except the military, and no laws except the laws of war. But the policy of civilized and Christian warfare is, so far as practicable, to adopt and stand on the local and municipal law. This is done by all civilized nations. It was the great secret of the wonderful growth of the Roman Empire, as a right of war. Gen. STEVENS does not donbt the power of emancipating the slaves, nor as a right of war does he donbt the right of holding the blacks, as they were before held, viz.: as slaves. Which right shall be exercised? This is to be determined by inquiring: What is the object of the war? He holds the object to be, to reclaim the States to their loyalty; to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States, and not to interfere with the purely internal policy and laws of any State. This object, then, clearly shows what should be our policy. We should, so far as practicable, stand on the local law and usage, so that wrong be not done the loyal slaveholding citizens of the South, and so that no handle shall be given to those demagogues who proclaim that it is a war of emancipation.

For these reasons, Gen. STEVENS had doubts about opening these schools of instruction. He expressed these doubts clearly and frankly to Dr. PECK—saying, however, to Dr. PECK, that he should not interfere with his programme.

Now, when the writer first commenced his letter, Capt. FULLER had been in charge of the negroes two weeks. He admits Capt. FULLER treats the negroes with humanity, yet there has not been the slightest change in the system. It was in the first instance under the supervision of an incompetent man, Capt. LILLEY. It afterward was placed in the hands of a competent man, Capt. FULLER.

One of Gen. STEVENS' earliest orders to Capt. LILLEY was to get a thoroughly competent man for the supervision of the negroes. It is a difficult person to find. Gen. STEVENS has tried several. There is one man who will do pretty well, though not as well as he would like.

Gen. STEVENS has given a great deal of thought to this negro question. In anticipation of orders he took measures to work the plantations. To the extent of his means, he provided physicians and medicine for the sick. In every way in his power he endeavored to protect the negroes from the brutal and the dissolute. Is it to be expected that any system of discipline and police, however perfect, can bring down a millenium upon the spot of Beaufort and Port Royal? That we can secure perfect immunity to the negroes from every outrage and wrong? Has this ever *been* done, or can it ever *be* done in this world of ours? The fact is, Beaufort is a good place to stay in. The writer picked up all the tales and stories here and little or more elsewhere, as he has sagely come to the conclusion that great wrongs have been perpetrated here.

"My last letter was meant to be a general survey of the condition and prospects of the negroes on the islands in occupation of Gen. SHERMAN's command. Since it was written, an order of the utmost importance has been issued by Gen. SHERMAN, establishing, or rather announcing, a system of superintendence for the blacks, intended to cover the whole ground. Before referring to it more particularly, I ought to add a statement concerning the mission of Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH, who came out in the *Matanzas*, at the request of many benevolent friends in New-York, to inquire into the present condition and wants of the negroes, both material and spiritual, and to devise plans for their relief. His purpose was communicated to and approved by the late Secretary of War and the President, who gave him a special recommendation to the military authorities. His inquiries have extended over parts of several islands, and the plans resulting from them have reference to all. At Beaufort, especially, where there has been the greatest need of active interest and interposition, an effect already beneficial has been produced; and I am glad to learn that Gen. STEVENS has given him all the aid in his power, and promised future cooperation in his plans. These comprise an appeal to the North for clothing; the bringing out of a number of women, to go to the plantations and see to the distribution and making up of what is sent; the establishment of an industrial school at Beaufort for women, to which a few of the most competent from the plantations shall be at first induced to go; and to establish day schools for children wherever numbers and means will warrant. These plans have the written sanction of Com. DUPONT, Gen. SHERMAN, Capt. SAXTON and Col. REYNOLDS."

Mr. FRENCH may be a very good man, but he certainly knows how to blow his own horn, or how to get some one else to blow it for him. The writer admits that Gen. STEVENS has given Mr. FRENCH all the aid in his power, admitting which, he stultifies himself for having written the previous extracts. Now, how could there have been an improvement since Mr. FRENCH's visit, as a result of that visit? He had no power, no authority, no means. The system has not been changed in any respect since his arrival, and up to the date of the writer's letter, Gen. STEVENS has taken no more pains since than before. For *he* did all that he could all the time. Gen. STEVENS had a very long conversation with Mr. FRENCH, and Mr. FRENCH *changed* his views. This he admitted to Gen. STEVENS after making a visit afterward on the Island. Gen. STEVENS developed to him the duty of working the plantations and controlling the negroes, to the end that the plantations might be worked. The fact is, Gen. STEVENS has kept steadily and determinedly to the purpose of protecting and properly governing the negroes. There has been entire accord and cooperation as between Col. REYNOLDS and himself, and they are gradually and surely developing order and concord out of the chaos and dissonance which was of necessity found on the first occupation of Beaufort.

"It is aside from my present purpose to discuss the arming of the negroes; but the fact of an actual contest between the rebels and their former slaves, and the victory of the latter, is both significant and suggestive, and I add one other instance. Three negroes arrived some time since at Beaufort, whom their masters had sent from the plantation to the main land under guard of two soldiers with muskets and bayonets. The negroes were unarmed, but when out of hearing from the house they attacked and killed the two soldiers, and escaped within our lines. I endeavored to find them when last at Beaufort, and was told that after leaving the custody of the Provost-Marshal they were in charge of Capt. LILLEY, but had since quitted the island—much to my regret, for I wanted to look into the eyes of two men brave enough to remind us that courage is of no color or race, and that all the heroism of the black race is not buried in the graves of TOUSSAINT, or TURNER, or VESEY."

The animus of this paragraph is to carry out the idea of carelessness and inhumanity.

These two negroes, at the time this paragraph was penned, were, by Gen. STEVENS' consent and knowledge, *with their families on Barnwell's Island*, within his military jurisdiction. I think I need say nothing more in relation to it.

"If the Government at Washington had shown as early a desire for the welfare of the negroes as for the collection of cotton, the former might have been materially benefited, and even more of the cotton would have been secured than can now be gathered. Col. REYNOLDS, who was first appointed Government agent solely, it appears, for the collection and shipment of cotton, and confiscated or contraband property in general, is a Rhode-Island cotton broker, possessing energy, business capacity and integrity; but he has considered it his duty to consult the immediate interests of the Treasury, without much reference to those of the negro. The agents and clerks under him naturally reflect the character and carry out the purposes of their superior; but indirectly and incidentally, have been of service to the blacks on the plantations they have occupied, by standing between them and men who have less regard than themselves for the negroes. Excepting the four or five agents, each in charge of a large section of country, including many plantations, no civil arm has been interposed between the negroes and the rigor of military control, or the license of roving soldiers. Such protection has, of course, been uncertain and feeble."

There can be no better man for the superintendence of working the plantations than Col. REYNOLDS. He has business capacity, and can cooperate with the military. But what "civil arm" can be "interposed between the negroes and the rigor of military control;" what can control the "license of roving soldiers" but the military arm itself, in this command, where there are no people but the military and its employes? From the necessity of the case, there can be no civil government here. It must be a strictly military government, and that exclusively. All offences of which a citizen is guilty, must be tried by Military Courts. It is an incident of war, nor can we otherwise carry on the war. We must have the military control of the negroes, or our very lives may be endangered. They are good spies, and we must prevent them carrying information to the enemy.

The agents themselves have their sanction in the power of the military, and in that alone.

I have intimated in a former part of this letter that Rev. Mr. FRENCH either wrote the letter or procured it to be written. There are many internal proofs that such is the case. I do not desire to do him injustice, but if he be the writer, it is a very sorry return for the sincere interest Gen. STEVENS took in his mission, and the aid he gave him in visiting the Island. He received him kindly and hospitably in his own house, and he expressed himself exceedingly well satisfied with most of Gen. STEVENS' practical views and plans.

The tendency of the article in the *Tribune* will be much to Gen. STEVENS' prejudice. It will give the impression that he has been careless and tyrannical, when he has been most careful and considerate; and it will give the further impression that he has still a lingering attachment to the rebel cause, which will be in the way of that entire devotion to the country which must be exacted of all its servants at this crisis of our history. My opportunity of knowing the facts have been greater than those of any other man, and I therefore determined, when I read the article in question, to write freely in regard to it, and to correct the misstatements of the *Tribune*.

WANDERER.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

Another Special Correspondent in America.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF NEW-YORK—ENGLISH PECULIARITIES RETAINED—POLITICAL AND MILITARY PROGNOSTICATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Spectator.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1862.

It was on the brightest of bright Winter days that I entered New-York. The sky was blue, with a more than Italian depth of color, and the hot sunlight sparkled brilliantly on the white snow-covered roofs. But for this I should at first have had but little sense of being in a strange country. Like the traveler of HORACE, I had crossed the sea, and like him I found I had changed nothing but the sky. Everything around me seemed so like, or rather, so little unlike, the old country. There were no soldiers or gendarmes to receive us on landing; the passport with which I, in common with most of my fellow-passengers had provided myself, was uncalled for; and we left the ship, on our several errands, without a question being asked of any of us; and, indeed, up to the hour at which I write, my passport has been as little inquired after as it would be in England. Irish porters seized upon my luggage, as they would at the St. Katherine's wharf in London. Street news-venders pestered me with second editions of English newspapers, and an old-fashioned hackney coach carried me to my destination through dull, English-looking streets, with English names, and cheated me at the end with genuine London exorbitance.

Of course, a very short experience would teach any one to perceive the many startling points of difference which distinguish New-York from an English city, but still, I am much struck by observing how completely and thoroughly the English element is here the predominant one. There is no city in the Union where the foreign population is comparatively so large, or exercises so distinct an influence; but the outward traces of its existence, as visible to a passer-by, are few and far between. All the shop notices, and all the thousands of placards which are stuck about everywhere, with an English disregard of artistic propriety, are all English, and addressed to English customers. Announcements in shop windows that *Ici on parle français* and *Hier spricht man Deutsch* are but few, while the number of persons you meet in the streets speaking any language but English is smaller, I should say, than in London or Liverpool. The physiognomy of the population is not English, but it is very hard to say why or in what respect it is not so. The difference seems to me to be chiefly, that instead of the twenty varieties of feature and form you meet with in an English crowd, one English type, and one only, the sallow, sharp-featured, straight-haired one, is reproduced indefinitely. The colored population is not numerous enough in the streets to give a foreign look to the crowd. The number of negroes I have seen about seems barely one in a hundred to the white population. At the hotels and in private houses a large proportion of the servants are blacks, but in the streets there are few of them, and the only signs I have observed of their being a class apart are, that I have never yet seen a negro walking with a white man, and that on some few of the cars there is a notice, conspicuous by its absence elsewhere, that "Colored people are allowed to ride in these conveyances." But of this I shall have to write to you more at length.

The second *désillusionnement*, to use a French word, which awaited me in New-York, was to find so few outward symptoms of the great crisis in which the country is involved. I have been before now in countries where there was war and revolution, and everywhere I have noticed the same fact; but still it is hard to realize (what I suppose to be the simple truth) that, war or peace, order or revolution, the daily life of common people experiences but little change. Anyhow, there is small trace of excitement about New-York. An incurious stranger, not given to enter into conversation or to read the newspapers, might, I fancy, live here for some time without becoming aware of the fact that the country was in the midst of a revolution and a civil war. There are forts being thrown up rapidly along the villa-covered banks of Staten Island which command the sea entrance through the "Narrows," but, of late years, in England, one has learned not to associate the construction of expensive fortifications with any idea of immediate war. The number of uniforms about the streets is small, about as large as it used to be in London before volunteers were heard of. A score or so of tents are pitched upon the snow at the Battery and in the City Park, but more apparently for ornament than use. Every now and then at the lower end of the Broadway, a recruiting-office exhibits large placards on which fine young men are tempted by the offer of a hundred dollars' bounty and the promise of immediate active service to join the Van Buren Light Infantry or the New-York "Mounted" Cavalry, but there is no crowding and no excitement about the doors of the recruiting-offices, and Barnum's Museum, which stands right in their midst, offers the chief attraction to the passing crowd. I have not heard a military band since I have been here, and in the shop-windows I have noticed but few pictures of the war, or portraits of the war heroes. The newspaper boys, who invade omnibuses and coffee-rooms with the most absolute freedom, deafen your ears daily with the report of a great victory or a tremendous battle, but the public appears to receive their tidings with the most apathetic and deserved incredulity.

If, however, there is little trace of popular excitement, there is as little of any popular distress, or of hard times. Residents here tell me that there is a great falling off in the brightness and gaiety of the city since this time last year. To a stranger it is still one of the brightest and most prosperous-looking of cities it has ever been my lot to visit. The port and wharves are crowded with shipping. Broadway is daily rendered almost impassable by the never-ending rows of carts, vans, and carriages. Splendidly equipped fur-covered sleighs dash past one at every turning, and the pavement is thronged with ladies, the richness of whose dresses may sometimes be questioned as a mat